THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

THE STATESMAN has a long leader on the proceedings of the last meeting of the University. It gives a summary of the report of the Faculty of Law, expresses its unqualified approbation of the recommendation of the Faculty, and accords its mead of praise to Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, who had drawn up the report. Adverting to the exception taken to the report being taken into consideration at the last meeting, the writer says, "an attempt was made to stop the discussion on the pretext that sufficient time had not been allowed to Moffussil Fellows to send in their opinion, but such an objection could be of no force in a practically unanimous meeting, the notice summoning which had been issued a fortnight previous. The result was practically a foregone conclusion." We have elsewhere shown that the so-called "pretext" was a desire to make the University honestly and faithfully abide by its own rules. The "unanimity" and "foregone conclusion" were just the things which, in 1870, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, denounced as means for converting the Fellowship of non-resident members into an "empty distinction." He remarked: "These provinces are now beginning to assume an importance in Collegiate matters which, in view of its special circumstances and requirements, as distinct from those of Bengal, demands a fair and effective representation in the councils of the University." This demand for "effective representation" was met by the rule in question, and its object was defeated by the action of the resident members and their "foregone conclusion." Curiously enough the writer, after delivering himself of the overruling importance of Calcutta unanimity, recommends that Government should defray the travelling charges of outside Bœotians, the non-resident Fellows, to enable them to attend the Senate meetings in winter, and enlighten their "unanimous" Calcutta brethern on the subject of college curricula. Not a bad idea though, for mofussilites to be in Calcutta during the opera season at Government expense. The writer is evidently an outsider, one unconnected with the sanctum at No. 3 Chowringhi, who neglected his church to write out a long leader on a Sunday morning for the edification of the world on matters educational.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in our last the receipt of three Resolutions of the Government of Bengal on the administration reports of Dacca, Chittagong and Orissa respectively. We will notice them *seriatim*. In the Resolution on the report of the Dacca Division the Lieutenant-Governor comes in sledge-hammer style upon district officers for neglecting periodical tours. His Honor says:

> The Commissioner suggests that in "boating districts" it is more difficult to keep up communication with the sudder station, and that if the Collector of Backergunge, for instance, were to be three months away from his office, his work would get into confusion. The Lieutenant-Governor has nowhere said that any Collector should be three months away from his head-quarters. On the contrary, he has condemned the common practice of limiting these tours to the cold-weather. In the boating districts of all others the district officers are able to move about at all seasons of the year, and there is less excuse for the neglect of this duty than anywhere else, while the general absence of free communication between the outlying tracts and the sudder station makes it the more necessary for the head of the district to see with his own eyes what is going on, and to form his own estimate of local wants. The Commissioner is requested to convey to the district officers of Backergunge, Tipperah, and Dacca, an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's extreme dissatisfaction with their neglect of duty in this respect, which is the less excusable as their particular attention was drawn to it last year. The Commissioner will in future see that in this division a fair amount of inspection duty is done by each Collector in each *quarter* of the year.

A NEW PHASE in the rice-trade of Mymensing is noticed by the Collector of that district. Mr. Alexander states that the trade of the middlemen at the large markets is being cut from under them by small speculators, who go up the rivers in boats in the rains, and buy up the surplus crop from the cultivators direct, paying ready money. This is all for the advantage of the grower, and will help to keep him out of the hands of the mahajun. We think this process will by-and-bye become general.

WE TRANSCRIBE the following from the Resolution on the Dacca report:

State of public feeling.—The exemption of the lowest class of assessees under the license-tax, seems to have removed the dissatisfaction on which so much stress was laid in last year's report. The Arm's Act in Dacca is being worked leniently, as the Government wish to see it. Licenses should be given freely in every district where arms are required for repression of wild animals. The ryots of this division can well afford the four annas' fee required. It is important also that in the eastern districts, where the people are only too ready to use deadly weapons for illegal purposes, the Magistrate should know where to lay his hands upon such; and this end can best be secured by encouraging applications for license.

Public Press.—The Dacca district boasts of five newspapers and four vernacular periodicals. Mymensingh of two newspapers and three periodicals. The other districts had neither during the year of review. The tone of the native papers is said to be creditable on the whole.

THE FOLLOWING remarks on the conduct of the zemindars occur in the Resolution on the report of the Dacca Division:

> In Dacca many of the principal landholders showed great liberality during the distress arising from the floods and high prices. In Furreedpore, it is said, the large zemindars are absentees, and the smaller men are ordinarily grasping and oppressive, turbulent and obstinate. Whatever truth there may be in this, it would seem that all classes of landlords treated their tenantry well during the pressure, which was felt here as well as in Dacca. "Nearly all postponed collections, and many remitted rents altogether." In Backergunge also the principal zemindars are absentees but in the estates of Nawab Ahsanullah, of Kalikrishna Tagore, of the late Rajah Degumber Mitter and of the Ghosal family, the ryots are "without doubt well-treated." Of others named however, it is said that they are "types of an unscrupulous and quarrelsome class always on bad terms with their ryots, and ready to commit oppression and disturbance whenever they can see a chance of doing so with impunity." The district officer should take care that no such impunity is given them. The petty zemindars are described as very hostile to the spread of education. In Mymensingh several of the leading landholders are named as guilty of turbulence and encouragement of rioting, but others are liberal supporters of public institutions, of whom Rajah Surjokant Acharjea is specially named. In Tipperah the Maharajah's estates are badly managed, but the late Rai Annodaprasad, Rajah Harendra Krishna, Mahomed Gazi Chowdhry and Fouzunnissa Chowdhrani, are all named as showing much personal liberality and as doing what they can to promote education.

THE RESOLUTION on the Chittagong Division has the following remarks on its trade and commerce:

> "The growth of trade at Chittagong continues, and the port seems to be rapidly establishing its position as the natural outlet for the trade of Eastern Bengal. The principal articles of export are rice, jute, and tea, and of import salt and English piece-goods. The exports of rice to foreign ports amounted in the past year to 27,650 tons against 19,300 tons in the previous year, and jute exports also increased from 15,925 tons to 19,087 tons. The rice comes mostly from the districts of Noakholly and Tipperah, and the jute entirely from Narningunge, whence it is brought in country brigs and shipped direct to Europe. A very marked increase in the importation of salt took place in the past year, the quantity being 9,390 tons against 720 tons in the previous year. The whole of the shipments came from Liverpool, and the Commissioner states that the people have acquired a taste for this kind of salt. The estimated value of the piece-goods imported was fourteen lakhs of rupees against nine and a half lakhs in 1878-79. These goods are brought from Calcutta and sold within the district of Chittagong itself. The Commissioner anticipates that they will in time be imported direct from England. Owing to very dry weather at the beginning of the year, the outturn of tea in Chittagong fell off during the year. The Gardens were 29 in number, with an area of 2,487 acres and the produce of the season amounted to 690,090 lbs. against 693,653 lbs in the preceding season. India-rubber is also exported to a small extent from Chittagong to Calcutta. It is collected by a few traders during the cold whether at Demagiri in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The exports from Noakholly consist of rice, cocoanuts and betel-nuts; and the imports, of piece-goods and salt. Trade is stated to have been brisk during the year but no accurate statistics are available except for salt the imports of which showed an increase of several thousand maunds owing it appears to the checking of illicit manufacture on the sea-board as well as larger consumption by the people. The Chittagong Hill Tracts chiefly export rubber and cotton. The cotton crop of the past year was seriously damaged by heavy rain and only 30,158 maunds were exported as compared with 1,44,236 maunds in 1878-79. The excellence of the rice crop is however evidenced by the fact that the hillmen who usually import rice largely were able to export a considerable quantity in the past year.

TUESDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

THE RESOLUTION on the report of the Chittagong Division thus comments on the state of public feeling and public press in that Division:

State of public feeling.—In Chittagong the Commissioner observes that the Noabad settlement, the license-tax, the land registration operations and the public works and road cesses have caused some irritation, but that the result has been nothing more than occasional grumbling. There is no disloyalty or anything like serious discontent among the people.

The Public Press.—A fortnightly and a monthly periodical are published regularly at Chittagong. They are not widely read but are well disposed towards the Government and its officers. They did useful service during the year in exposing certain local abuses, and thus affording the Commissioner an opportunity of taking due notice of them. A third paper is also published in the town, but it appears at irregular intervals.

REGARDING communications in the Chittagong Division the Resolution says:

Communications.—The state of the roads in Chittagong clearly calls for urgent attention from the Road Cess Committee. Now that the Committee possess ample funds for works, and that the District Engineer has acquired some experience of the district, rapid progress should be made with those roads, for the completion and repairs of which the most pressing necessity exists. In Noakholly early measures should be adopted for providing roads on the islands, which are said to be much in need of them.

THE RESOLUTION on the report of the Orissa Division thus opens:

Tours.—In this Division the Commissioner, the district officers, and all the sub-divisional officers have very thoroughly carried out the orders of Government in the matter of tours, and the good effect of this is manifest in the knowledge shown by all of the internal economy o their jurisdictions.

This is really very gratifying.

THE MATERIAL condition of the people of Orissa has greatly improved, *vide* the following:

> Though there was in most parts a fall in the price of food-grains as compared with the market rates of the previous year, prices nevertheless remain at what is, for this province, an extremely high level, and the non-agricultural classes feel the pressure considerably. The condition of the agriculturists, on the other hand, is very prosperous. The demand for rice for export during the famine time threw much money into their hands, while their rents have remained generally stationary. The regular export trade is growing, and serves to keep prices up. Even in the tracts injured by flood, the Collector of Cuttack reports that total failure of crops in limited areas has been borne without any outward sign of pinching. Food and seed corn have been procured, and the annual thatching of the homesteads carried out as usual. In many parts the ryots are learning to watch the markets and hold back their crops for the rise, while it is said that they are beginning also to see that the temptation of high prices has in recent years taken out of their hands more of their stocks than it was prudent to part with. In Balasore the increase in the value of the district imports and exports, the growing revenue from excise and stamps, the increased manufacture and consumption of salt, the very marked decrease of crime, and the numbers of children flocking to the schools, are all adduced as proof of the prosperity of the population. There is noticed generally a desire on the part of the labouring classes to take up land for agriculture; and in the Tributary Estates, where alone is there any available surplus, the increase of cultivation is said by the Commissioner to be very considerable owing to this cause.

THE GROWTH of the trade of Orissa during the last year will be seen from the following table:

District.	Year.	Value of imports. Rs.	Value of exports. Rs.	Customs revenue. Rs.	Port dues. Rs. A. P.
False Point.	1870-71	1032855	669756	5068	.....
	1871-72	900133	476700	3030	.....
	1872-73	849547	821429	1833	.....
	1873-74	1142893	1060432	12378	.....
	1874-75	911659	1700471	43006	.....
	1875-76	1330053	1271575	27402	3649 0 0
	1876-77	1188059	2917394	45808	11258 0 0
	1877-78	3623812	3674817	20635	11943 0 0
	1878-79	1928230	2828183	55394	11417 0 0
	1879-80	1354057	2778264	105866	10755 0 0
Pooree.	1870-71	22947	223922	7951	.....
	1871-72	73540	188469	.....	.....
	1872-73	74959	195533	.....	.....
	1873-74	35237	315034	30531	.....
	1874-75	54361	552259	25534	.....
	1875-76	20259	299184	14219	278 0 0
	1876-77	101274	732570	8315	752 0 0
	1877-78	62629	562895	.....	492 0 0
	1878-79	130302	395484	22134	410 5 1
	1879-80	42500	113960	6895½	401 5 5
Balasore.	1870-71	300785	443070	5208	1433 0 0
	1871-72	614327	547242	4567	2014 0 0
	1872 73	250488	399208	6712	2772 0 0
	1873-74	1713159	1631709	8274	3567 0 0
	1874-75	2626837	2138305	3533	3002 0 0
	1875-76	2072802	1699959	9089	3189 0 0
	1876-77	3435784	4021296	18224	2994 0 0
	1877 78	5368743	5863579	15709	3940 0 0
	1878-79	3582421	4924844	23311	2895 0 0
	1879-80	4078219	5339365	36762	.....

THE RESOLUTION has the following remarks under the head of "public feeling":

> A quiet, if somewhat sleepy, conservatism, is the chief characteristic of the province of Orissa; and there is nothing recorded worthy of special notice under this heading. In Pooree some anxiety was felt as to the measures that might be taken to deal with cases of misappropriation of religious endowments. The exemption of the poorer classes from license-tax has here as elsewhere given satisfaction. The Arms' Act has been quietly accepted. There are only three vernacular papers in the Division, which are described as loyal in tone, but useless as giving any indication of the real views of the people on any specific subject.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON received a deputation last month, representing the mercantile community of the United Kingdom interested in trade with India, who prayed that a change might be made in the mail service. At present the arrival of the

mail from India is within a few hours of the departure of the mail to that country, and not sufficient time is afforded to answer business correspondence. Lord Hartington thought a strong case had been made out for a change, and promised to communicate with the Viceroy and with the Post Office on the subject.

ATLAS IN TRUTH says :

"I am enabled to confirm the statement which was guardedly made in these columns a fortnight ago. A marriage has been arranged between the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett who has acted as her secretary and almoner for some time past. On the same day on which this hint appeared in the *World*, the *Standard* published a statement announcing the intended bridegroom as Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, M. P. This statement was promptly denied, the fact being that the gentleman in question is not the M. P. for Eye, but his brother. By becoming the wife of Mr. Bartlett, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts loses a very large portion of her income, to the extent, it is said, of over £100,000 a year. This is in accordance with the will of Harriet Mellon, who married first Mr. Coutts the banker, and afterwards the late Duke of St. Albans. Her will, bequeathing her vast property to Miss Angela Burdett-Coutts, provides that in the case of the legatee's marriage to any alien or naturalised subject, her interest in Coutt's Bank and other properties shall cease and determine. Mr. Bartlett is an American born, who was naturalised as a British subject some short time since. It is asserted that remonstrances from the Baroness Burdett-Contt's best friends, and, as I am assured, from the highest quarters, have failed to have any effect, and that the marriage will shortly take place. According to the *peerage* the age of the Baroness is sixty-six. Mr. Bartlett has not, I believe, completed his twenty-ninth year.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL MAIL gives the following abstract of certain remarks of the London *Atheneum* regards the jail carpets of Agra :

Amongst the Indian industrials it is noted that the weavers of the carpets made at the Agra Gaol scrupulously follow the Persian patterns. The singular excellence of design thus obtained is due to the influence of Sir John Strachey, who visited the place many years ago. The superintendent triumphantly showed him some carpets he had been manufacturing from the vilest European designs. Sir John asked him if they were all the patterns of the kind he possessed. "No, not by any means," replied the superintendent ; "I have ransacked all the factories in England for the latest patterns." Sir John begged that he might see them all. When these highly esteemed exemplars were produced the æsthetic knight commanded that they should forthwith be burned in the heap as they lay before him. The expiatory flame was applied to the artistic offences, and the mandate issued that in future only native patterns should be followed, and that without deviation. The only justification, or rather palliation, of despotism is success. It is therefore worth notice that in spite of Sir John's decorative autocracy "the Agra gaol carpets are still defective in harmony of colouring."

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S London Correspondent has the following :

I saw circulating in the hands of leading members of Parliament and high officials of the India Office, in the early days of this week, "proofs" of a long and eminently able minute upon Indian finance, by Mr. Robert Knight, the well-known Anglo-Indian journalist, who is devoting himself with such fiery energy and sincerity to the education of his countrymen at home in Indian affairs. I happen to know that the Marquis of Hartington has carefully read Mr. Knight's minute, and that he has been strongly impressed by the writer's array of facts and conclusions ; and I shall not be surprised to find the speech of the Secretary for India on Indian financial affairs considerably coloured by the arguments of the terribly sincere Indian journalist.

THURSDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE of Europe is said to have risen from 117 to 160 millions sterling per annum between the years 1865 and 1879. The increase has been at the rate of 3 millions sterling a year or at 45 millions sterling for all countries. The *Delhi Gazette* says that comparing 1865 with 1875 the military expenditure of Russia has risen from 22 to 36 millions sterling ; Germany from 10 to 21 millions ; France from 17 to 27 millions ; England from 25 to 32 millions. Comparing the populations of the several countries above mentioned and their relative military strength England may be said to be incredibly extravagant.

AMONGST the items of latest scientific intelligence received from Europe is the following : In America, a locomotive has been constructed which is intended to run from Philadelphia to New York, a distance of ninety miles, in 90 minutes. This engine weighs nearly 40 tons, and is so arranged that, by an alteration of fulcrum points, additional speed can be thrown on the driving wheels at starting. Its performance is such that a sanguine member of the engineering fraternity has predicted that within five years, the journey of 90 miles will be accomplished in one hour.

OUR PURBANAPARA Correspondent in the Howrah district writes :

The remarks which appeared in your paper on the conduct and management of the Makurda School have had the effect of drawing the attention of its Secretary Baboo Shailo Churn Chatterjee, who has taken the necessary steps to place the school on a better footing. It is a complaint here that the number of English books in the Minor Scholarship standard is less than half of those in the vernacular. This retards the knowledge of English amongst these students. It is very desirable that the standard should undergo a revision.

WE HAVE received two communications from Cuttack complaining of the conduct of some officers of the subordinate executive service. We think some of the grounds of complaint are frivolous ; as to the employment of one's relatives in his own office the matter might be brought to the notice of the district officer.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of the Government of India Notification of the 6th of March, 1879 under which spears of all kinds are excluded from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Indian Arms Act of 1878, so far as regards districts or part of districts in Bengal which the local Government may declare to come within this exemption, all districts within the lower Provinces of Bengal have been declared to come within this exemption. So the agitation against the Arms Act has done this much good. Why are not *daos* excluded ?

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following foot-note to a letter of "Asiatic" against Dr. Rajendralala Mitra :

The Tournament must cease with this joust ; in allowing him this tilt "Asiatic" has had more "law" than was his due. Even enthusiasts in these recondite pursuits must be a little weary of the repetitions and reiterations which form so large a portion of this letter. Besides the joust is unequal—in that the visor of one combatant has been up from the first insight of all spectators, while that of the other is kept down to the last. Therefore wherever the debate verges on questions that turn on the relative weight to be attached to the position or repute of each *savant*, the suffrages of unlearned lookers on, and we presume, of most experts in these matters, would go with the combatant who has held the lists with open visage and whose reputation in these technical matters is well established. This condition of the relative value of personal testimony and opinion, touching the matters in question, applies, we think, more or less to the half dozen passages we have marked thus.

FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the *Pioneer* that the Secretary of State has put down his foot upon the very unnecessary and undesirable Octroi Bill which was introduced last year by Sir John Strachey.

WE HAVE from time to time presented to our reader receipes for the cure of inveterate diseases ; we present below one for the cure of asthma which was tried by a patient of 69 years of age and who suffered most excruciating pains. The remedy is heating air charged with petroleum. This can be done by placing on a stand near bed-side a tin can filled with petroleum. The writer says, "during the three successive nights that I tried *this* remedy, I had not a single attack of cough. My breathing was free, the fever left me, and on an average I slept 6 to 7 hours each night."

WE SEE in the daily papers that Mr. W. Alpin —the same postal officer who figured so prominently in Mr. Justice Macpherson's judgment when officiating Post Master of Calcutta—has been made a Deputy Accountant General of the Post Office Department and will officiate for Mr. Philip Sheridan, Assistant Director General of the Department. Was Mr. Justice Macpherson's judgment ever brought under the notice of Government ?

YESTERDAY'S mail has brought detailed accounts of the breaking of Dr. Tanner's fast. The 40 days' fast closed at noon on Saturday the 7th August, and immediately the Doctor drank some milk, ate one peach, and several pieces of water-melon. The vast crowds assembled in the hall of his house and in the adjacent streets cheered him. The attending physicians remonstrated against his eating peach, but he insisted on carrying out his own method. He lost 36lbs. altogether during the 40 days' fast. In the afternoon and evening he pursued a steady diet of mellons, apples, beefsteak, wine, and milk, his stomach retaining all the food taken No bad effects were reported up to Sunday, the Doctor rested quietly on Saturday night.

THE NUMBER of visitors at the Indian Museum during August last was 24,043 of whom 20,514 were native males and 3,044 native females and 375 European males and 110 European females.

SATURDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING is an analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association :

Analysis of Lectures on Light.
By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E.
LECT. III. & IV. SIMPLE AND DOUBLE REFRACTION
(Delivered on August 26, and 30, 1880.)

When a ray of Light falls obliquely on the surface of separation of two media of different densities, it is deviated from its former direction : this is very simply accounted for in the wave-theory. As some parts of the advancing wave penetrate in to the new medium before the others, they undergo a change of velocity, the obvious result being a *swinging round* of the *front* of the wave, and a consequent deviation in the direction of the ray.

Now if the new medium be not homogeneous but, as in most crystalised bodies, has two rectangular directions within where the ether has different elasticities, it is evident that light entering such a medium will be propagated with *different* velocities along these two directions and consequently be split into two rays. Iceland spar is a striking example of this power of double-refraction. It has two elasticities, one along its crystallographic axis, another at right angles to it, and light passing through such a crystal in any other direction than the axis, is divided into an *ordinary* and *extraordinary* ray : the latter less refracted than the former. Then the Lecturer exhibited all the phenomena of Iceland Spar and noticed and explained the extraordinary behaviour of the two rays of light, if passed through a second prism of spar. The two rays are *polarised* in planes at right angles to each other, that is all their vibrations are strictly taking place in these two planes, the ordinary vibrating along the *longer* diagonal of the rhombus, the extraordinary along the *shorter*. Taking a crystal of the *pourmaline* which when thick enough allows only the extraordinary ray to pass and noting that the green light so emitted had its vibrations parallel to the axis of the tourmaline, the Lecturer examined the two beams issuing from Iceland Spar in the case of the tourmaline having its axis parallel to the short diagonal of the spar. the extraordinary ray alone was green, the ordinary jet black ; reversing the position of either the spar or the tourmaline, the extraordinary became black in its turn and the ordinary appeared green : in all intermediate positions both rays showed signs of green light, as then a *portion* of the incident green-light could pass through both the planes of vibration of the spar. Having thus ascertained how the two rays of Iceland spar vibrate, it is easy to account for the various phenomena presented by the two prisms of that substance, when light is passed through both and the front one rotated.

Henceforth we may study the properties of *polarised* Light by means of Iceland-spar which has over the tourmaline the great advantage of giving a pure *colourless* light. By an ingenious device, Nichol has produced prisms which quench the ordinary ray and give us, as the Tourmaline, only the extraordinary ray : this is obtained by cutting a long piece of the natural crystal along a plane passing through the two obtuse angles and after polishing the new surfaces joining them again by means of Canada balsam, which is more refringent than the crystal for the extraordinary and less for the ordinary ray this causes the latter to be *totally* reflected on the surface of the balsam and thus prevented from passing along with the extraordinary.

A MADRAS CORRESPONDENT informs us that His Highness the Maharaja of Karvetnagar in the North Arcot District has made arrangements with one of the banking houses in Bombay to take a loan of thirty-two lacs of rupees at a moderate rate of interest to pay off his present creditors. This loan, the correspondent adds, is to be advanced on His Highness's securing the Government sanction and guarantee for the regular repayment of instalments together with the interest. He hopes that the Bombay Government will not grudge to lend a helping hand to the Maharaja.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the 30th of October has now been fixed the date on which the Viceroy will leave Simla. His Excellency goes to Dehra in the first instance, and after a week or ten days spent on a shooting expedition he takes the train at Saharunpore, *en route* for Lahore.

WE TAKE from an English paper the following account of Lord Lytton's return to England :

Lord Lytton arrived at Portsmouth on Friday in the Himalaya. His lordship was accompanied by Lady Lytton and suite. Admiral Ryder, General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and a party of distinguished visitors, at once went on board to receive his lordship, who remained at Southsea. On Saturday the Earl and Countess paid her Majesty a visit at Osborne, and then proceeded to their seat at Knebworth. On alighting from the train at Stevenage they received a very cordial welcome. The town was gaily decorated, a large crowd assembled and loudly cheered his lordship and family and an address of welcome was read by the Vicar of Stevenage. In reply Lord Lytton said there was no task in the performance of which an Englishman could more fairly ask his countrymen to place a favorable construction upon his action than the Government of India. He expressed his belief that nothing more is needed than perseverance for a few years longer in the present system framed for the Government of India to give that country all the strength wealth, and influence of one of the Great Powers of the world. His lordship then drove to Knebworth, where the tenantry and villagers had assembled to meet him, and the rector read an address, to which Lord Lytton briefly responded. Lord and Lady Lytton went to Hughenden on Wednesday afternoon on a visit to the Earl of Beaconsfield. It is understood that their stay will be prolonged for a few days.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Her Majesty the Empress of India has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of *Victoria Rajsuya* and that her thanks have been conveyed to the author Babu Gopalchunder Mookerjee, through the Secretary of State for India.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 28th August were 147 or 63 less than those of the previous week. They were from cholera 7, fevers 49, bowel complaints 12, suicide 1, tetanus 15, pthisis, asthma, lung diseases 14, and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 31 died between the ages of 15 days and under and one year and 18 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed raees were 13.

IT WOULD appear from the newspaper reports of the last meeting of the National Indian Association that Babu Baidyanath Dutt M. A. who read at the meeting a paper on "the condition of Hindu women past and present," was somewhat outspoken about zenana teachers and the Bengali girl of the period. He plainly hinted that all that glittered was not gold. This part of the paper provoked much angry and acrimonious discussion.

WE OBSERVE that natives are to be admitted into the Volunteer corps, Madras. Why should not this privilege be extended to the other provinces ?

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on 07 August, 2017

WE HAVE received the official report of Mr. Whitley Stokes' speech asking for leave to introduce the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill. We propose to notice the speech in our next. The Bill will be introduced when the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. East India (Home) Accounts (Parliamentary Blue Book). 2. East India Finance and Revenue Accounts, 1878-79 ; and estimate for 1879-80. (Parliamentary Blue Book). 3. Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part I. Famine Relief. 4. Review of the External Land Trade of British India for 1878-79. By I. E. O'Conor Esq. 5. Annual Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1879. 6. Administration Report on the Jails of Assam for 1879. 7. Catalogue of articles sent to the Melbourne Exhibition of 1881 from the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, collected by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P. and Oudh. 8. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. VI. June, 1880. 9. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XLIX, Part II, No. II, 1880. 10. History of Darjeeling in Bengali. By Hurrymohun Sannial, Overseer, P. W. D., Bengal. 11. Student's Modern Geography in Bengali. By Sasibhusan Chatterji. 12. The Theory of Quadratic Equations and Quadratic Expressions with numerous examples and exercises. By P. Ghosh. 13. The 3rd Annual Report of the Backergunge Hitaishini Sabha, 1879-80. 14. Descriptive Price List of Fruits, Flowers and Ornamental Trees for sale at the Great Russapaghlah Nursery for 1880. 15. A paper containing the opinions of Pundits that the Hindu fast of Akadassi should be observed on the 31st day of Bhaddur current and not on the day preceding, published under the auspices of Maharaja Komulkrishna Bahadur, by Pundit Khettermohun Bidyaratna Bhattacharjea. 16. Oriental Miscellany for September 1880. 17. Bhandub—a Bengali monthly published at Dacca, Vol. 5, No. 4. 18. Bengal Government Resolution on the Annual General Report of the Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division for 1879-80. 19. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for July 1880 and 4 months, 1st April to 31st July 1880.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, August 30th.—The ship *Star of Africa* Captain W. Baron, which left Calcutta on 2nd July for Cape Town, has been wrecked on Albatross Rock, off the coast of Madagascar. All on board perished with the exception of the second officer and one seaman.

31st.—In the House of Lords last night the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the Great Powers have under consideration a reply to the Porte relative to Montenegro. Meanwhile they have ordered the ships to rendezvous at Ragusa.

London September 2nd.—It is announced that the naval demonstration by the Great Powers has for its object to produce moral effect, and that it is not intended to resort to coercive measures.

3rd.—The House of Lords yesterday threw out, on the second reading, the Registration Voters' Ireland Bill. In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell proposed to back that Bill on to the Appropriation Act but Lord Hartington suggested a resolution of remonstrance with the Lords on which Mr. Parnell assented.

3rd.—All the vessels forming the several contingents which comprise the United Fleet for the naval demonstration have sailed for Ragusa. In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for India in reply to a question said that the object of the naval demonstration was not apprehended (? comprehended) ; it was to shew the determination of the Great Powers not to allow their decisions to be rejected or delayed in execution. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs announced that the commander of the English Mediterranean squadron will command the United Fleet, but will consult the other Admirals. As to the political questions to be settled, it is believed the European Concert is so complete as to cause the prompt surrender of Dulcigno without coercion and the naval demonstration will no doubt accelerate the settlement of the Greek Frontier.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., this afternoon at 5 P. M.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 7th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Action of Electric Currents upon each other. Electro Magnetism.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C. on Wednesday, the 8th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Subject ; The remaining Compounds of Chlorine with Oxygen. Bromine.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on Thursday, the 9th Ins., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The various ways of producing plane Polarisation of Light.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 10th Inst, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Change of State produced in bodies by Heat.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F. I. C, on Saturday, the 11th Inst., at 3 P.M.

Subject : Chromium and Manganese.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1880.

THE VICTORY!

GLORIOUS news from Kandahar ! Ayub Khan has been defeated by General Roberts, ten thousand of his men taken prisoners, and twenty-seven guns captured ! General Roberts has fully justified the public expectation. His march from Kabul to Kandahar, without a single hitch, was itself a great triumph. On arrival he struck a blow at Ayub Khan, which has proved eminently successful. According to a Bombay telegram dated the 4th instant, " Roberts has defeated Ayub, who lost twenty-seven guns and ten thousand men taken prisoners." The Press Commissioner's message is as follows :

Simla, September 4.—News received from Quetta the third. General Phayre telegraphs through Chaman that General Roberts has attacked and dispersed Ayub's force, and captured twenty-seven guns. The Kabulies retreated up Arghandab.

Simla, September 4.—Ayub's force was attacked and completely dispersed on first September by General Roberts, his camp and twenty seven guns were taken including two horse artillery guns lost at Maiwand; our cavalry killed several hundred fugitives. Ayub believed to have fled to Khakrez. Kabulie infantry retired up Arghandab valley. Heratis making for the Helmund. Following casualties reported. Captain Stratton twenty second regiment killed; seventy-second highlanders Lieutenant Colonel Brownlow and Captain Frome killed. Captain Murray and Lieutenant Monro wounded, seven men killed eighteen wounded ninety second highlanders Lieutenant Menzies and Donald Stewart wounded, eleven men killed and thirty-nine wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Battye second Goorkhas and Major Slater Second Sikhs wounded. Casualties among native troops not yet ascertained, but believed not excessive. Lieutenant Maclaine horse artillery was found murdered on capture of Ayub's camp Colonel Shewell has died of wounds received in sortie of the sixteenth ultimo.

The honor of the British arms has been amply vindicated. When General Roberts undertook his march from Kabul to Kandahar, many competent military critics thought that he had committed a grievous mistake by having no " base of operations." No one then supposed that General Roberts would make his way so easily and quietly, without opposition at any single point. But General Roberts' name, it would seem, has already become a terror to the Affghans. They cannot resist his daring and dashing movements. When his men reached Kandahar they were huugering for a battle, and when the hour came they evidently went to work *con amore*. It was, however, fortunate that Ayub gave an open battle. We confess we did not expect that he would do so. We had thought that he would pursue the usual tactics of his race, give us trouble when we were asleep, and fly away when we were on the alert. But he has not in this instance followed the instincts of his race, and has consequently suffered a crushing defeat, the memory of which will long linger throughout Affghansthan. It was rumoured that he was short of ammunitions, and that he wanted to temporize in order to gain time. But General Roberts deserves the thanks of the nation for acting with decision. He struck at the right moment—he struck while the iron was hot. The news of his victory will not only have the best effect in India, and quiet the minds of the people of England, but will also have a good moral effect both in Europe and America. We may now say that our business in Affghansthan has ended. It has not certainly been a happy business. As our Allahabad contemporary, the *Indian Herald* says : " The conclusion of a series of campaigns, costly in blood and treasure, finds our relations with Afghanistan on a much more unsatisfactory footing than did their commencement. We have not succeeded in establishing a mission at Kabul; we have not succeeded in punishing the massacre of the members of the mission we thought we had established ; we have received no guarantee that Russian diplomacy will be excluded from Afghanistan ; we have failed to detach Southern Afghanistan and form it into a separate and friendly State ; and we have not yet attempted to deal with the Herat question. On the other hand, we have lost prestige by four unhappy incidents that will ever be remembered to our disadvantage in Afghanistan, *viz.*—(1.) The rebuff at Ali Masjid ; (2) the massacre of our envoy, his suite and escort ; (3) the defeat of the 11th December with the subsequent imprisonment of General Roberts' army within the walls of Sherpur ; (4) Khushk-i-Nakhud." So a debtor and creditor account of the Affghan War shews the balance in our favour—NIL. But what will be the practical good of further carrying on the campaign ? It will cost us more money, perhaps more valuable lives, and more anxiety, but what will be the *quid pro quo* ? We repeat—NIL ! We discuss the question of retaining Kandahar in the next article.

AFFGHANSTAN.

In the House of Common, on the 15th of July, Lord Hartington made an important statement respecting Affghanstan. His Lordship, rising to answer a question put to him as to whether he had received further information with reference to the proclamation of Abdur Rahman as Amir of Kabul, proceeded to explain briefly the present state of affairs in Affghanstan. Lord Hartington gave a short account of the protracted negotiations extending over several months, which resulted in the acceptance of the British terms by Abdur Rahman and his recognition as Amir of Kabul by the Government of India. His Lordship then said :—" I do not wish to lead the House to believe that I speak with too great confidence as to the nature of the arrangements arrived at. The uncertainty of Afghan politics is so great that it is not possible to feel that all troubles in the country are yet at an end. But I can state that our arrangements for the retirement from Kabul of the troops are not altogether contingent on the proceedings of Abdur Rahman or the Affghan people. General Stewart is, I believe, strong enough to hold his own against any hostile combination that may be formed and strong enough to retire when and how he thinks fit, and at the same time to make arrangements for the safety of the Affghan Chiefs who may think it necessary to seek our protection and to accompany him. No formal engagement of any kind has yet been entered into with Abdur Rahman. He has simply been recognised as Amir of Kabul, and he has been offered such support and assistance as may be necessary to enable him to establish his position there. He has been informed that no negotiations can be entered into at present in respect to Kandahar and the other districts assigned under the Treaty of Gundamuk, until it has been further considered first by Lord Ripon and then by the Home Government. Further, Abdur Rahman has been informed that if he conforms himself to our advice the British Government will be prepared to assist him against any unprovoked aggression by foreign powers. He has also been told that Her Majesty's Government have no desire to interfere in any way with the internal management of his own dominions. A Mahomedan Envoy will be sent to Kabul, but the Amir will not be required to recieve a British Resident there. Whether these facts will be embodied in a more formal document depends very much upon the willingness which Abdur Rahman may show to be guided by our advice and the disposition he shows to treat with fairness and friendship the tribes which have proved themselves our friends in the last two years." Sir George Campbell having enquired whether the Government were committed to maintain the line of the Treaty of Gundamak, or whether it was still an open question, the Secretary of State for India stated that the question as regarded Kandahar and the new frontier remained in *statu quo*. Lord Hartington added that " Lord Ripon had been instructed to consider it separately and independently, and as soon as his judgment was formed and communicated to the Home Government, they would decide what was best to be done under the circumstances." On the 27th July, the Secretary of State proceeded to correct what he called one or two inaccuracies which had appeared in some of the reports of the statement made by him on the previous

day. He said :—"I am reported to have said that Abdur Rahman has been recognized as Amir of Kabul, and has been offered such support and assistance as may be necessary to enable him to establish his position there. It should be added that I stated that the assistance would be distinctly of a temporary character. I am also reported to have said that Abdur Rahman has been informed that no negotiations can be entered into at present in respect to Kandahar and the districts assigned under the Treaty of Gundamuk until the subject has been further considered, first by Lord Ripon and then by the Home Government. No such reservation was contained in the statement I made; and the announcement made to Abdur Rahman was unconditional."

These statements fully explain the Affghan policy of the Liberals. There are people who contend that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet has substantially carried out the policy which Lord Lytton was specially sent out to India to pursue in regard to Affghanstan; and that the objects which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury had in view in devising the new Indian frontier policy have been attained. A little reflection will shew that this view is utterly untenable. There is a material difference between the Affghan policy of the late Conservative Government and that which has been adopted by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. The main design of Lord Beaconfield in sending Lord Lytton out to India was *to reduce the ruler of an undivided Affghanstan to the position of a protected Indian prince.* The first step necessary in order to destroy the independence of the Amir of Affghanstan was to place a British Resident at his Court. It is, therefore, no wonder that shortly after the accession of the Conservatives to power in the spring of 1874, instructions were sent out to Lord Northbrook to find, or, if, need be, to create, a pretext for the despatch of an envoy to Kabul. Lord Northbrook with prophetic sagacity said that the carrying out of the instructions of the Home Government would make a second Affghan war inevitable; and rather than be a party to such an affair, he nobly determined to sacrifice himself at the altar of duty. Lord Lytton had brought out Sir Lewis Pelly with him with a view to send him on a mission to Kabul *via* Kandahar; but this could not be done as Sir Robert Sandeman had already started for Khelat under the instructions of Lord Northbrook. The diplomatist Viceroy, foiled in his attempt to send a mission to Kabul, devised an easy way to destroy the Affghan ruler's independence and make him a vassal of Her Brittanic Majesty. The Amir was invited to be present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. But the semi-barbarous Afghan proved more than a match for the trained professional European diplomatist. Shere Ali scented what was in the air and refused to take the bait that had been thrown out to decoy him. At the Peshawar Conference the reception of a British Resident by the Amir of Affghanstan was made the basis of negotiations; and as this basis was not accepted the Conference was abruptly closed. The Treaty of Gundamuk embodied the fulfilment of Lord Lytton's mission in India, it reduced the Ameer of Affghanstan to the position of a protected Indian prince. But those who were qualified to form a correct judgment on the subject had no hesitation whatever in saying that the Treaty was not worth the paper on which it was written, and that the whole fabric reared at Gundamuk at so much cost and with so much trouble rested upon sandy foundations, which might give way any day. If the arrangement made with Yakub Khan at Gundamuk had continued to exist, it might have been maintained with reason that the Afghan policy of the Conservatives had proved successful, and that the objects which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury had in view in sending Lord Lytton out to India had been attained. But the collapse of the Gundamuk Treaty meant the abandonment of the new frontier policy which the late Viceroy had brought out in his pocket. The cardinal principle on which that policy was based was as we have seen to place a British Resident at Kabul and thereby to reduce the Amir of Affghanstan to the position of a protected Indian prince. The Liberals have rightly abandoned that principle; and if they had not done so, the Affghan war would never have come to an end. No Affghan Sirdar would have been found willing to accept the Ameership if he had been required to receive a British Resident at his Court. The Government of India will now, as before, be represented at the Court of the Amir of Kabul by a Mahomedan Envoy; and Abdur Rahman's relations with the British Government, if he can establish himself on the throne of his grandfather, will be much the same as that of Shere Ali. If Lord Lytton had not, under instructions from Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, made the reception of a British Resident a *sine qua non* of the continuance of friendly relations between the Kabul Durbar and the British Government, there would have been no second Affghan War at such tremendous cost to the country of valuable treasure and still more valuable lives. In the face of these facts, it is the height of folly to maintain that the Liberals have substantially carried out the Affghan policy of their predecessors in office. That policy was indeed impracticable.

We are glad to observe that Lord Ripon has been instructed to consider the question as regards Kandahar and the new frontier separately and independently; and that the Home Government will, after careful consideration of the Viceroy's report, decide what was to be done under the circumstances. Lord Ripon cannot be too careful in dealing with the question referred to him, for upon its solution depend important issues. The recent disaster in Southern Afghanstan has put a new complexion upon the Kandahar problem. The theory of those who advocate the erection of Kandahar into a separate State, and who are headed by Sir Henry Rawlinson, is that the disposition of the people in Southern Afghanstan towards the English is friendly. This theory has received a rude shock from the events of the last few weeks. The desertion of the Wali Shere Ali's infantry and the rising of the tribes around Kandahar conclusively show what the feelings of the people towards the English actually are. It is now as clear as the sun at noonday that the Wali could not maintain his position without the assistance of the British Government. If our troops were withdrawn from Kandahar, the Wali's throne would not be worth a week's purchase. A large British force must garrison Kandahar, if it is to be maintained as a separate State; and the Indian tax-payer will have to pay for this force. Lord Hartington in his place in the House of Commons, declared some little while ago that the Liberal Government would not sanction any settlement of Kandahar which would render necessary the permanent maintenance of a British garrision at that place. If Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues act upon this principle in determining the future of Kandahar, they must decide against its continuance as a separate State. As regards the so-called "scientific frontier" marked in the Treaty of Gundamuk, the Liberals should carefully consider the views put forward by Sir Erskine Perry in his minute, which we noticed in these columns a few weeks ago. Sir Erskine writes :—"The question is still open, not only as to what is the best scientific frontier, but more important still, what is the best political frontier for India. On the first question it would be presumption for any civilian to offer a remark if there existed a *consensus* of military opinion upon the subject. But they are all at loggerheads respecting it, some advocate the western face of the Hindu Kush; others the abandonment of Kabul and the occupation of Kandahar and possibly Herat. Lord Lytton in his speech at Calcutta on New Year's Day strongly recommended the retention of the established military line of defence which the present year has given us, whatever that may be, but Sir Henry Norman who has both fought on the frontier and for twenty years has had more to do with the military policy of Government than any man in India, both as War Secretary and as Member of the Governor General's Council, now, with all the additional information that the campaigns of the last two years have supplied is decidedly of opinion that both on military and political grounds, it is far wiser to retire altogether from the mountains as soon as military exigencies and political considerations allow." Many eminent soldiers and statesmen consider the line of the Suliman range unassailable for purposes of defence, and although that line is not all that can be desired it is, as the late Lord Lawrence pointed out, "stronger and better than one in advance." The occupation of advanced posts in Afghhanstan will involve us in the ever-shifting and dangerous politics of that country, and will ultimately lead to its annexation—a measure which will simply ruin the finances of India.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following telegram :

London September 3.—A deputation from the Patriotic Association waited upon Lord Hartington to-day and presented a memorial demanding the annexation of Kandahar. In reply his lordship said that he adhered to the declaration which he had made in Parliament, that the question requires time for consideration, but General Burrows's defeat had not facilitated the decision of the question. His Lordship admitted the existence of reasons in favor of our retention of that city, and military men believe it to be an important strategical position, but it would require strong reasons to prove the necessity of holding it against the wish of the people. Further, a considerable force would be required to be maintained there which might be more beneficially employed in India, Thus the re-establishing of a powerful and friendly Affghanistan would become extremely remote. An advantageous trade might possibly spring up, but it would be dearly bought by the inconvenience and difficulty.

We are exceedingly glad to observe that Lord Hartington has not committed himself to any hasty opinion. Evidently the Liberal Government is opposed to the annexation of Kandahar. The money cost of that gigantic undertaking should never be lost sight of.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

VI.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the proceedings of the Rent Commission is taken up with a discussion of the status and rights of the different classes interested in land. As much misunderstanding seems to prevail respecting the law on the subject, we will reproduce what we wrote before regarding the tenures existing at and about the date of the Permanent Settlement. They may be classed as follows :—1st.—Such as without the right of property have still the right of occupancy attached to them, subject to the payment of such rent, progressive or otherwise, as may have been stipulated between their holders and the zemindar, when the latter entered into engagements with Government for the payment of public revenue. These are the dependent talooks described in Section 48 of Regulation VIII. of 1793. 2nd.—Such as have the right of occupancy guaranteed at a fixed rent, in consideration of their having been so held for twelve years prior to the Decennial Settlement. These are the istemorari or mokururi tenures described in Section 49 of the above Regulation. 3rd.—Khoodkasht tenures described in Clause 2, Section 60, Regulation VIII. of 1793, or tenures which were held by resident cultivators, at the time when the Decennial Settlement was concluded, and which tenures were continued to them, subject to the payment of rent at the Purgunnah rate. 4th.—Such as are governed by written contracts, entered into between the tenants and the landholders, prior or subsequent to the Decennial Settlement for lands other than those described in Sections 48, 49, and 60, Regulation VIII. of 1793. 5th.—Such as are held from year to year, or tenures at will. The condition of these tenures was gradually affected by the Revenue Sale Regulations promulgated from time to time. By the Regulations passed prior to Regulation XI. of 1822, dependent talooks of the nature described in Section 48, Regulation VIII. of 1793, which existed at the Decennial Settlement, and which were not found at the time or subsequently to be liable to enhancement, as provided in Section 51 of that Regulation, were declared to be exempted from enhancement, and the holders not liable to dispossession, except upon proof in a regular suit by the auction purchaser of his title to enhance the rent. Talooks existing at the Decennial Settlement, which had been proved liable to increase in

the manner stated in Section 51, Regulation VIII. of 1793, were liable to enhancement at the Purgunnah rate, but the holders of them were not subject to dispossession. Talooks created since the Decennial Settlement, like the above, were declared liable to enhancement at the Purgunnah rate, with the same reservation as to dispossession. Istemorardars were held exempt from dispossession or enhancement. Khoodkasht ryots holding their lands prior or subsequent to the Decennial Settlement were held to be liable to enhancement at the Purgunnah rates, but not to dispossession. Pykasht ryots were subject to dispossession at the option of the purchaser, at the expiration of their leases. It having appeared that the Purgunnah rates were various, fluctuating and uncertain, it was provided by Section 7, Regulation V. of 1812, that the lands liable to enhancement under the operation of the Sale Laws should be assessed at the rates obtaining for the time in adjacent lands of the same description. It would appear from the foregoing that, up to 1812, the Legislature considered it a sufficient protection to the public revenue, as well as the interests of the purchaser, to authorise the cancelment of leases (except those of the exempted classes defined above,) and the enhancement of the rates according to a fixed rule, that is, the Purgunnah rate, if any there were, or the rate obtaining for the time being in similar lands adjacent, and did not contemplate ejectment, except in cases provided in Section 7, Regulation IV. of 1794, that is, when the terms of settlement according to Purgunnah rates, were declined by the under-tenants. Regulation VIII. of 1819 took a different view of the principle which should govern under-tenures after revenue sales—evidently to check frauds, which must have been extensively practised by the proprietors. This principle of annulment of tenures was more clearly and in unmistakeable language laid down in Regulation XI. of 1822, and in Section 30 of that Regulation it was declared that a revenue sale, for reasons stated therein, annulled all the tenures created subsequent to the Settlement, or such as the original engager might have set aside, except *bona fide* leases of ground for houses, &c., saving likewise, as enacted in Section 32, the exempted classes of tenures which were defined and protected in the following manner :—

"The above rules, or any other rules contained in the existing regulations, by which persons are declared competent, under certain restrictions, to annul engagements contracted between former proprietors and their under-tenants, and in certain cases to enhance the rent payable by such tenants, shall not be construed to entitle the purchasers of land at public sales to disturb the possession of any village zemindar, putteedar, mofussil talookdar, or other person having an hereditary transferable property in the land, or in the rents thereof, not being one of the proprietors party to the engagement of settlement, or his representative. Nor shall the said rule be construed to authorize any purchaser as aforsaid to eject a khoodkasht kudeemee ryot, or resident and hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy. Nor shall a purchaser demand a higher rate of rent from an under-tenant of either of the above descriptions, than was receivable by the former malgoozar, saving and except in cases in which such under-tenants may have held their lands under engagements, stipulating for a lower rate of rent than would have been justly demandable for the land, in consequence of abatements having been granted by the former malgoozars from the old established rates, by special favor, or for a consideration, or the like, or in cases in which it may be proved that, according to the custom of the purgunnah, mouzah, or other local division, such under-tenants are liable to be called upon for any new assessment, or other demand not interdicted by the Regulations of Government."—*Section* 32, *Regulation XI.* 1822.

Now the village zemindars and others who are described to have an hereditary transferable property in the land, must, to be consistent with the principle laid down in Section 30, mean such as had or acquired rights of occupancy or property in the village or land, in the manner defined in Sections 48,49, and 51 of Regulation VIII of 1793, and Sections 14, Regulation I. of 1801, and not in reference to tenures which originated with the original engager or his successors, or which he could set aside as provided by Section 51 of Regulation VIII. of 1793, but nevertheless, the wording "hereditary transferable property in the land" was liable to considerable misconstruction, inasmuch as it was considered to apply to all tenures which the holders had come to the possession of by purchase. The Board of Revenue, in their letter to Government dated the 13th March 1838, have pointed out and discussed this liability to misconstruction. In pursuance of the principle laid down in Section 30, Regulation XI. of 1822, khoodkasht tenures created since the Decennial Settlement were declared liable to be annulled, and the latter part of Section 32 provided as follows:—"Nor shall the said rule be construed to authorize any purchaser, as aforesaid, to eject a khoodkasht kudeemee ryot, or resident or hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy." This provision clearly applied to those khoodkasht ryots, who held lands at or before the Settlement, and whose right of occupancy, on payment of rent according to a fixed rule, is guaranteed by Section 60 of Regulation VIII. of 1793. The wording of the section, it should be observed, has given rise to considerable doubt and misapprehension as to the precise nature of the tenure which it was intended to protect from annulment, for, it is contended, the tenures which have passed through more than one generation would acquire the character of a hereditary khoodkasht tenure. But this reasoning is hardly consistent, for a tenure in one case may pass through three generations during the time that another has not passed through one, and it will be giving preference, not by the length of possession, but by the varying rate of annual mortality which might prevail among the occupiers of the tenure. Such an interpretation besides would be most indefinite and inconsistent with the principles clearly and broadly laid down in Section 30. The doubts and uncertainties which the provisions of Section 32, Regulation XI. of 1812 gave rise to, and which are alluded to in the Board's letter cited above, so far as the village zemindars, &c., were concerned, were cleared up by Act XII. of 1841, and, subsequently, Act I. of 1845, and the classes of tenures which the first portion of Section 32, Regulation XI. of 1822 intended to protect, were clearly defined in Section 26 of the Act: Firstly,—Tenures which were held as istemorari or mocurrori, at a fixed rent more than twelve years before the Permanent Settlement. Secondly.—Tenures existing at the time of the Decennial Settlement, which have not been, or may not be, proved to be liable to increase of assessment, on the grounds stated in Section 58, Regulation VIII. of 1793.—Section 26, Act I. of 1845. The khoodkasht tenures were, however, left with as great liability to misunderstanding as in the latter part of Section 32, Regulation XI. of 1822; but that the Legislature only meant to protect kudeemee khoodkasht tenures having rights of occupancy at fixed rates, or at rents assessable according to fixed rates, viz. such as existed at or before the Settlement, and not created subsequently, may be gathered from the observations of the President in Council in the table of remarks upon the Sale Law of 1841, in reference to the suggestions of the Landholders' Society upon this class of tenures. We give below His Honor's remarks :

"But it may be remarked that, with one addition, the classes of tenures saved by this Section are the same as those saved under the present law; and the descriptions of them are the same in substance here as in the present law. It is not the intention to create any rights not before in exstence. All ryots who had, at the Settlement, hereditary rights, and all those who succeed them, are intended to be maintained after a sale with their right intact. This law protects no other ryots. With other ryots it is intended that an auction purchaser shall be at liberty to do whatever the old proprietor could have done, supposing him to have entered into no engagements with them. But it is not intended to give an auction purchaser power to do more than this. An auction purchaser, under the present law retained in this draft, obtains powers with which the old proprietor has parted, but he obtains no power which the old proprietor never had. If the general laws are too vague or obscure on this important subject, they may be amended by a separate enactment, perhaps with better effect than by a Clause of the Law."

Mr. Ross, then a Sudder Judge, afterwards Deputy Governor of Bengal, thus wrote in a minute dated the 6th March 1827 :

That all resident ryots are entitled, according to the ancient law and custom of the country, to occupy the lands they cultivate, so long as they continue to pay certain established rates of rent, as is assumed in the preamble to the proposed Regulation, is, I think, also questionable : such a right is not claimed, I believe, by mere ryots, whether resident or non-resident in the Upper Provinces ; and if claimed in the Lower Provinces, it could not, I apprehend, be established by a reference to either the ancient law or the ancient custom of the country. It would be difficult to show when the law referred to was in force ; and if it ever was in force, it would be still more difficult to prove that it intended to confer upon mere cultivators a right to derive any greater advantage from the cultivation of the lands allotted to them, than that for which they first undertook to cultivate the allotment: in other words, a right to share in the increasing value of lands, a right which the privilege of continuing to cultivate the same allotment at fixed rates of rent would really amount to. As to the custom of the country, it has always been opposed to such a privilege, it being notorious that the zemindars and other superior landholders have at all times been in the practice of exacting from their ryots as much as the latter can afford to pay.

In point of fact, it is impossible to establish rates of rent which shall always continue equitable, or to enforce adherence to rates arbitrarily fixed, after the lands have become capable of affording higher rates in consequence of the enhanced value of their produce, without conferring upon the cultivators a right to a progressively increasing share of that value, a right which they never enjoyed and do not pretend to claim and which would be superior to, and incompatible with, the right of property in the soil, which has been recognized to be vested in the zemindars.

The point is thus made clear by high authority, but it has not been accepted by the majority of the Rent Commission. We will recur to the subject in our next.

VII.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW RENT BILL SHEWING THE MATERIAL CHANGES CONTEMPLATED BY IT.

In order to facilitate the discussion of the proposed Rent Bill we publish below a synopsis of the principal provisions of it, indicating the changes contemplated by it. We are indebted to a friend for this synopsis :—

All the definitions given in section 3 are new. The definitions of "ryot" "rent" and "land" require careful consideration inasmuch as they introduce changes in the substantive law or the law of procedure. A ryot in possession of 100 biggahs of land or more let to him at one time is recommended to be a tenure-holder with much greater rights (section 9). Rent payable by ryots below the status of "occupancy ryot" is not included in the definition of "rent;" no definition of "occupancy ryot" has been given but the meaning of the phrase is clear from its frequent use in the Bill and also from the definition of "occupancy holding." Land used for dwelling or manufactures are included in the definition of land, and suits therefore for the rent of such land will follow the procedure for suits for agricultural land.

Section 6. The exception to this section is new. Tenures and under-tenures situate in estates not permanently settled are declared not entitled to the protection arising from 20 years uniform payment of rent. As regards holder of permanently settled estates the law remains unchanged.

Section 9. The maximum of 30 per cent. fixed as the limit of a tenure-holder's profits is new. There is no law on the subject at present, but section 8 Regulation 5 of 1812 fixed the limit at 10 per cent. of his collections.

Section 10. This section for the first time proposes that the rent of a tenure-holder once enhanced shall not be liable to enhancement for a period of 10 years next ensuing.

Sections 11 and 12. Section 11 converts all ryots who have obtained possession of 100 biggahs of land which were let to them at any one time into either tenure-holders or under tenure-holders, and Section 12 fixes the minimum profits of a reclaiming tenure-holder at 20 per cent. and gives the court power to allow more profits to such tenure-holders.

Section 17. The exception to this section excludes ryots in estates not permanently settled from the protection arising from 20 years' uniform payment of rent.

Section 19. Explanation 3 (a) and (c). The explanation extends the right of occupancy to persons holding under a Mukraridar or Istamrardar and also to those holding under a ryot having a right of occupancy. The present law has been interpreted by the High Court to prevent the growth of a right of occupancy within a right of occupancy.

Section 19. Explanation 4. This explanation takes away the right of occupancy from Makraridars and Istamrardars.

Section 20. This section prevents the mortgage of a right of occupancy but makes such a right saleable in execution of a decree for arrear of rent and allows the ryot to transfer it by sale, gift or devise. This is altogether new. It is an important question and the discussions which were invited on it should be borne in mind.

Section 20 (c). This clause abolishes altogether the law of ejectment of occupancy ryots for arrears of rent.

Section 21. This section limits the ratio of produce payable to the landholder for khamar lands and for lands of which rent is payable in kind to 50 per cent. It should be borne in mind that both in Bengal and Behar the ratio is at present in many cases 9-16 or 10-16 of the produce.

Section 22. The illustrations appended to this section should be carefully considered and it should be seen whether some of them do not materially curtail the grounds on which enhancement of rent can be had. It should be remarked that no corresponding illustrations are appended to section 25 which provides for abatement of rent.

Section 22. Explanation 3. The table of rates mentioned in this section is provided for in section 102 of the Bill. It should be well considered whether such a table of rates should be the record of "prevailing rates" for purposes of enhancement of rent.

Section 23 (a.) In cases where the productive powers of the land or the price of produce has increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or of the ryot, this section divides the benefit of such increase equally between the two. It should be seen whether such a division would be equitable as regards all districts.

Section 23, (b). This clause declares that the enhanced rent obtained on the ground of increase of value of produce should not be more than double the former rent.

Section 23, (c). This clause declares the enhanced rent obtained on any ground should not exceed one-fourth of the average annual value of the produce of the land. This recommendation should be very carefully considered and in so doing the ratio which rent bore to produce during the Hindu and Mohamedan Dynasties, and at the time of the creation of the Permanent Settlement should be carefully considered. It should also be seen whether such a limitation, will be equitable in all districts and whether it would not stop altogether enhancement of rent in some districts.

Sec. 23 cl. (c). This clause further provides that an occupancy ryot shall not be able to enhance the rent of his Korfa to more than 30 per cent of the value of the produce, if such Korfa was held for more than 12 years. It should be seen whether this would be at all practicable. The rent of the actual cultivator must be in spite of all legislation determined by competition. Besides, there is no restriction to the creation of a second grade of sub-lessees. What rights will *they* have?

Sec. 23. (d). This clause provides for pregressive enhancement that is, it gives the Court power to give the landholder a small increase yearly by degrees in 3, 4 or 5 years instead of enhancing the rent to the proper rate all at once. It should be considered whether the necessity of such a provision was ever felt and whether it is at all necessary.

Sec. 23 (e). This clause directs the enhanced rent to be lessened by the amount of Road Cess and P. W. Cess payable by ryots. It virtually makes the Government a participator with the landholder in the benefits arising from increased fertility of the land, price of produce, and prosperity of the country.

Chap. IV. Secs. 26 to 31. These are all new provisions. They create a class of subordinate occupancy ryots by providing that a ryot who has held for 3 years and less than 12 years shall be protected from ejectment at the will of the landlord, that he shall be entitled to claim abatement of rent like occupancy ryots, that the landlord shall not be able to enhance his rent at his will and pleasure, that if the ryot thinks that the rent demanded by the landlord is unreasonable he may give up the land and demand from the landlord compensation for disturbance and compensation also for costs incurred by him in building houses, digging tanks or wells, making bunds &c. and that he shall be entitled to hold on at the old rent if the landlord does not give him such compensation.

Sections 33-35. Section 33 provides that even ryots who have held for less than 3 years if let into possession otherwise than for a term may not be ejected unless a notice has been previously served on him in the month of *Pous* and section 34 provides for his eviction and for recovery of damages at full letting value from him if he refuses to quit. The rent of even such a ryot cannot be enhanced unless there is a written agreement or unless he be served with a notice.

Sections 36-40. Section 36 gives all ryots without any limitation whatever as to their status or rights, power to build brick-built and other houses and out-offices on the lands let to them, without the landlord's permission. The right of the landlord to re-enter if the ryot builds a factory or uses the land for other purposes is recognised, but if the landlord fails to give notice to the ryot within a reasonable time, he will be prevented to re-renter unless he pays compensation to the ryot and if he fails to give such notice within 2 years, he loses his right of re-entry altogether.

Section 41. This section extends the right of occupancy to ryots who have held land used for building or other purpose for 12 years and more. It should be seen whether this provision would not give a right of occupancy to shop-keepers, artisans, traders in marts and towns. Is such a provision at all necessary? Do not persons protect themselves by taking proper leases whenever they require land for permanent residence?

Section 41. (b) This clause makes such lands transferable.

Section 42. This section limits the rent of such lands to a maximum of 5 p. c. of the value of the land. What is the usual ratio which the rent of such land bears to its value?

Sections 43-44. It was held by Sir B. Peacock in 10 W. R. 15 that the doctrine of merger did not apply to purchases made in this country, but these sections introduce that doctrine with certain conditions. A Putni tenure within a Zemindari if purchased by the owner of the Zemindari will merge in the Zemindari title unless the Zemindar executes and registers within 3 months of his purchase a deed declaring his intention to hold the Putni separate from his Zemindari title and publishes that deed after the expiry of 3 months.

Section 45. The above doctrine applied to purchases made by Government will give rise to complex considerations. It is declared in this section that it "has been always the law" that in such cases the proprietary title is merged in the paramount title of the State. This is, however, doubtful, see 25 W. R. P. 86. The sums payable by ryots in such estates will not be rent but land revenue.

Sections 46-54. These sections require tenure-holders and ryots to register all transfers by sale, gift, succession &c., in the landlord's sherista within 3 months of the transfer and to pay a small fee for the registration. They also make it obligatory on the landholder to register all transfers of entire tenures and holdings. If the transfer is not registered within 3 months the tenure-holder or ryot will have still the right to get the transfer registered, but in that case he will have to pay a fee which may vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1000. If the heir of a deceased tenant or the purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree against the tenure-holder omit to register, the land-lord may attach the tenure or hold and keep it in his khas possession, but he shall be answerable to the tenant for all monies collected in excess of rent due to him. If such transfer is not registered before the end of the year the holding will be at the entire disposal of the landlord. The Board has been empowered to prescribe registers for registration of transfer and the landholders will be bound to give copies of entries in such registers to ryots interested.

Sections 55-56. Rent payable by ryots is made payable by 4 instalments, 1st day of *Ashar*, 1st day of *Ashin*, 1st day of *Pous* and 1st day of *Chait*, and rent payable by tenure-holders is also made payable by such instalments unless there is a custom or agreement to the contrary. All arrears of instalments will bear interest at 12 per cent. unless the tenant can show that he was prevented from paying by causes beyond his control.

Sections 59. Landlords are declared bound to keep book forms of receipts and accounts and to give a statement of account at the end of the year to every ryot who shall want it.

Sections 58-61. The change in the present law made by these sections is to the effect that not only where the landlord refuses to accept a tender of rent, but also in cases in which rent is payble to several coparceners and the tenant is unable to get a joint receipt and in cases in which he entertains a *bona-fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive rent, the tenant shall be entitled to deposit rent in the Collectorate or Sub-Divisional Treasury within 15 days after such rent falls due. The Collector is required to post up a notice showing all deposits thus made, and if the person entitled to receive such rent does not take out the money within 15 days of the deposit, the Collector shall issue individual notices on the landholders at their expense.

Sections 62-63. It has been held by a Full Bench of the High Court in Appeal No. 873 of 1879 on the first of June last, that a coparcener has a right to have his share of the rent apportioned by a suit in Court. These sections curtail that right in so far as to limit it only to cases where "two or more persons become separately entitled to separate portions of an area of land." This is a great change in the existing law and should be carefully considered.

Section 64. Both the land and the crops on it have always been deemed to be hypothecated for the rent of a tenure or holding, but the Bill declares the land only to be so hypothecated. It is silent as to distraint of crops and the Report recommends that the law of distraint should be abolished. Crops may be attached before decree (Section 181) but not until a suit has been instituted and the expenses of such a suit incurred. This is a radical change requiring grave consideration.

Sections 65-70. These sections empower the District Judge on the application of the Collector or of a coparcener or of a ryot to appoint a manager in a joint estate which shall thereupon be under the management and control of such manager to the exclusion of the proprietors themselves. It should be seen whether these sections would not give a turbulent ryot or a person whose share is very small or perhaps disputed a handle to harass and annoy the proprietors.

Section 72. It should be considered whether the limitation imposed upon custom to the effect that it must be approved by the Revenue Authorities would not interfere with the just rights of Zemindars in the collection of customary salamies and fees for letting land, allowing earth to be dug for manufacture of bricks, allowing trees to be cut &c.

Section 77. This section declares a ryot entitled, any custom to the contrary notwithstanding, to cut down and appropriate trees planted by him or by a ryot from whom such holding has been derived.

Section 79, clause 4. By this clause a landlord cannot consider a tenancy determined and let a holding to a new ryot unless one year has elapsed since the abandonment of the land by the previous ryot. The land will, in the meantime, remain uncultivated and the landlord must lose his rent for one year. It should be seen whether the interest of the ryot will not be sufficiently protected if the landlord lets the land to a new ryot at the cultivating seasons.

Section 80. It has been held by the High Court that when a ryot is ejected from a land the crops on the land go to the landlord with the land (5 I. L. R. 135) This section provides that the ryot shall be entitled to the crops.

Section 86. This section declares the Behar ryots entitled to commute rent payable in kind to an annual money rent.

Section 90, Explanation, takes away the power of Courts to award interest on arrears of rent in cases in which damage is decreed to the landlord.

Section 95 directs the landlord to sue for enhancement of rent on the ground of the rise of the value of produce in the Court of the Collector, but gives him the option to elect the Civil Court or the Collector's Court, if he sues to enhance rent on any or all the 3 other grounds.

Section 96. The notice required to be served under the present law previous to the institution of a suit for enhancement of rent has been done away with, but in its place this section provides that the suit, must be instituted within the month of Aghrahayan and this section further provides that in his plaint the landlord should not only state the rent paid by the ryot, but also the rates of rent at which the land was held.

Sections 99-131.—Several of the provisions contained in these sections are altogether new and should be carefully considered. The collector may be moved (1) by a landholder (section 99) or (2) by a number of landholders (section 115) or (3) by the District Judge, in cases in which he thinks such a course desirable from the number of suits pending in a Civil Court subordinate to him (section 130) or (4) the Collector may of his own accord, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, where he apprehends an agrarian disturbance (Section 131) prepare, with reference to any estate, tenure or other local area——

1. A table of rates (section 102) which shall contain a table of the different classes of land which obtain in the estate or locality, the prevailing rates of rent payable for each class of land and the rates of enhanced rent leviable on such lands on the 3rd and 4th grounds of enhancement, *i. e.* on the ground of increased productive power of the land and on the ground of increased value of produce.

2. A settlement Jumabandi (Section 113) or a table showing the names of ryots in an estate or tenure, the qualities of land held by each, and the amounts of rent payable by each, and

3. An enhanced Jumabundi (Section 108) or a table showing the names of ryots in an estate or tenure, the quantities of land held by each, the rents theretofore paid by each, and the enhanced rents payable by each, and the grounds for such enhancement.

The provisions for a settlement Jumabandi refers only to such landholders who after coming into possession of a new property are unable by reason of a combination among the ryots to ascertain the names of the ryots who hold lands, the areas of their holdings or the amounts of their rent. In such cases the provisions of the present law have been left unaltered. The Collector is empowered to measure and to prepare Jumabandies, and the lands of those ryots who may fail to appear within a reasonable time after publication of notice are declared at the absolute disposal of the landholders (Section 123).

The applicant for a table of rates is required (Sec. 101) to file with his application a draft table of rates. The Collector shall thereupon cause it to be published in the Mal Kutchery and in some conspicuous place of the estate and also by beat of drum and invite objections, if any, to be presented within one month. The Collector shall take the objections, if any, into consideration and prepare a table of rates which he shall cause to be published and allow one month's time for reception of objections to it on the part of the landlord and ryots. After that time he shall submit the table of rates with the objections to the Commissioner of Revenue or Board of Revenue according as the Lieutenant-Governor by a set of general rules shall direct, for approval. The Commissioner or the Board shall have power to order alteration, amendments, and a reconsideration by the Collector. But no appeal shall lie to the Board or the Commissioner either on the part of the landlord or of the ryots. The expenses for preparing the table of rates must be paid wholly by the applicants.

After the table of rates has been prepared the landlord should try to enhance the rents of ryots amicably, but if he fails to do so on account of "the recusant or unreasonable conduct of the ryots," he may apply to the Collector for an enhanced Jumabandi, which the Collector shall thereupon prepare and he may in such a case direct that the whole of the costs shall be paid by such ryots (Sec. 106). But Sec. 128 provides that the costs payable by any ryot shall never exceed one year's rent as settled by the enhancement proceedings. There is an appeal to the Commissioner by the landlord or by the ryots within one month of the date of the publication of the enhanced jumabandi.

For the purpose of making the above settlements the Collectors are vested with the powers enjoyed by the Civil Courts under the Code of Civil Procedure. They are further directed to prepare annual price lists (section 122) and they are declared subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioners and the Board. The costs which the applicants or ryots have been made liable to pay include the whole or portion of the pay of the Collector or Deputy Collector, the salaries of ministerial officers and contingent expenses.

The table of rates and enhanced jumabandi shall hold good for at least 10 years after which the land lord may apply for a fresh jumabandi.

Sections 133-145 reproduce the provisions of Reg. VIII of 1819 and other laws with regard to Putni and other tenures.

Section. 150. (b). This provision is new. It declares that notices served upon Naibs or Gomastas shall be deemed good service of notice on the landlord himself.

Section 151. The bill makes no provision for suits for Pattahs and Kabuliats as provided for by the present l w, but it provides by this section for suits for the determination of conditions of tenancy either by the landlord or by the ryot. It should be seen whether this would or would not be a better substitute than suits for Pattas and Kabuliats.

Sections. 165 to 200 relate to the procedure of suits. The Procedure of the Civil Courts has been recommended.

Sections. 203-208. These sections introduce a change in the present law. They recommend that the sale of a tenure or holding for arrears of rent should be in the first instance subject to the encumbrances created by the defaulter, and it is only when the amount of bid does not cover the amount of the decree and costs that the tenure or holding shall be again put up to sale and sold free of encumbrances. It should be carefully considered whether these provisions will not encourage fraud and lead to increase of litigation.

Section 210. This section as well as Art. 16 of Schedule 3 appended to the Bill allow the purchaser of an estate or tenure only one year's time to proceed to avoid and annul encumbrances imposed thereupon by the defaulter. The present law (Art. 121 of Schedule of Act 15 of 1877) allows 12 years for the purpose.

Section 220. This section provides that there shall be no appeal from a decree in a suit for arrears of rent in which the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 10.

The third schedule appended to the Bill requires careful consideration. The periods of limitation prescribed for some suits are longer and for others shorter than what the present law allows. Art. 15 conflicts with the provisions of section 40 of the Bill.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

WHATEVER part of Behar the Lieutenant-Governor visited, he was received there with the greatest enthusiasm. Thousands of people flocked every-where to see him. The reception given to His Honor at Gya was most hearty. Three addresses were presented to His Honor, which we regret we cannot give for want of space. In the first address the memorialists thanked the Lieutenant-Governor for the construction of the Gya Railway, for the interest evinced by him in the welfare of the people of Behar, for the circular issued for the employment of Beharis in Behar, and for the measures taken for the restoration of the Budh Gya temple. His Honor replied as follows :

"I thank you heartily for the address of welcome to your city of Gaya which you have just presented to me. As you say if it had not been for Gaya and Patna Railway I could not have visited you at this season of the year. The railway returns shew what a boon the railway has been to your city and how much it is used by persons thronging to your sacred shrines from all parts of India. This must add much to the wealth and prosperity of Gaya and I hope that it will be followed in time by a large increase of trade and a considerable goods traffic. I believe no railway in India has ever given such a quick return on its outlay as the Patna and Gaya line.

You only do me justice when you credit me with a strong desire to improve the condition of the Behar ryots. It is a subject ever present to my mind, but it is a subject surrounded by difficulties, and what Government has to do is to be careful that in its endeavours to secure the rights of one party it does nothing to injure unduly the rights of the other. My own view is that in the end the interests of landlords and ryots are absolutely identical and I hope that we may bring both parties eventually to see this. In the meantime I hope you will give your best attention to the draft Rent Law just published, and favor Government with your opinion upon it.

I observe with pleasure what you say regarding the improvement of the material condition of the people. the increase in roads and communications, and the spread of education. Gaya long was open to reproach for backwardness in education, but I see signs now of a great change in this respect and I hope that she is endeavouring to make up for lost time.

The temple at Budh Gaya is as you say an ancient specimen of architecture held in the deepest reverence by Buddhists in all parts of the East and I felt that it was the duty of Government to protect it from destruction. I was sure that in this I should obtain the sympathies of the people of Gaya. I am sure that I shall carry away from Gaya many happy remembrances of an ancient and interesting city and I hope before I leave India to be able to pay it another visit and to find the district advancing in prosperity as rapidly as it has done in the last few years."

At Vishnu Pad another address was presented by the Hindu community. It thus opens :

This temple which your Honor has condescended to visit to-day is one of the most ancient and renowned ones in Hindustan. To the Hindus of all parts of India, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, it is the holiest of all holy places. From the time of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat it has maintained its sactity and has been the centre of the Hindu religion. It was here that the God Vishnu left the image of his foot on the head of Gayasur which is worshipped and will ever be worshipped by all classes of Hindus. Without a visit to this country and without offering cakes here no Hindu can discharge his filial duty to secure salvation for his deceased ancestors and deliver them from Put (hell.) Our town therefore has been a famous and remarkable place of pilgrimage for all Hindus from time immemorial. The opening of the state railway therefore to this most sacred place during your Honour's administration of the Bengal Presidency, has conferred a blessing not only upon us but on the Hindus of all India and your Honour's name and administration and that of her most gracious Majesty the Empress of India will always be remembered by the whole Hindu community with a feeling of everlasting gratitude.

His Honor made the following reply :

"I am indeed glad to have an opportunity of visiting Shrines which are held in such respect and veneration by all Hindus, and a City which, in addition to its great historical and religious interest, is one of the most picturesquely situated in India. Your famous temple has undergone many vicissitudes from the first foundation till the erection of the beautiful building which we now see by the illustrious Maharatta Princess Alhalya Bai ; but I am informed that it has never been visited by such crowds of pilgrims as at present. So far from suffering from the progress of civilization and the innovations of modern days, it has been filled by the introduction of railways into the district, more perhaps than any place in India, and many of the poorer Hindus, who shrank from the fatigue of a long journey on foot from one end of the Peninsula to the other, have now the opportunity of visiting with ease and comfort the Shrines which every good and dutiful son desires to visit once in his life in order that he may show proper respect to the memory of his ancestors. No railway in India has in so short time shewn such great results as the Patna and Gya line.

It is incumbent on those interested in the management of the temples to contribute largely with money and advice in making arrangements for housing the thousands of pilgrims who will now annually flock into the City with due regard to the preservation of the life and health of a class singularly prone to suffer from disease, and to spread disease throughout the country, and it gives me much pleasure to be able to say that I have learnt from the District Officers that the Gaywals and others who have an interest in these temples are shewing themselves willing to co-operate with the Government officials in all measures calculated to further the comfort of the pilgrims and to improve the sanitary condition of the lodging houses.

I am glad to find how deeply your community feels the wisdom of the orders substituting the Hindi for the Persian character in the business of the courts. I agree with you in thinking that this will be an inestimable benefit to the people at large, especially to the poorer classes, and nothing but this belief would have justified Government in taking such a step. The change must be introduced gradually and considerately and with a due regard to the interests of all. I expect to derive much pleasure and instruction from this visit to your city and the ancient temples in its neighbourhood, and I thank you for the cordial welcome you have given me."

The Mahomedan community of Gya presented the third address, in which they reiterated their complaint regarding the substitution of Hindi in lieu of Persian as the language of court records of Behar. His Honor in reply repeated his arguments, which we have already produced, for the change.

We have received the following account of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to the district of Moorshedabad :

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, after visiting several districts of Behar, arrived at Jangipore in Moorshedabad, on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo. More than five and twenty years ago, His Honor held charge of the Sub-Division of Jangipore, in which he has always continued to take great interest, and the inhabitants are deeply attached to him, they accordingly made very grand preparations to give him a suitable reception. As soon as the steamer with His Honor on board anchored below Jangipore, salutes were simultaneously fired from both sides of the river ; His Honor had visited Jangipore 3 years before, and the ghat at which he had then landed, has since been converted into a pucca ghat by Rao Jogendranarain Roy, zemindar of Lalgola as a memento of His Honor's visit and named it the Eden Ghat. A dispensary has also been opened by Baboo Bood Sing Doodhooria of Azimgunge and named the Eden Dispensary. His Honor landed at this Ghat, which was very tastefully decorated with flags, flowers and branches of *deodar* ; splendid triumphal arches had also been erected at 3 different places, the steps of the Ghat were covered with red cloth, and the whole length of the road from the Ghat and the public offices were decorated with flags and various coloured bamboo posts. His Honor on landing at this Ghat, was received with great acclamation by a large concourse of the people headed by Rao Jogendranarain Roy, Babus Rakhaldas Boral and Monmohan Sing, zemindars and the Toll Collector and another European gentleman, and other respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The ancient *noubat* and other music continually sang welcome to His Honor, a carriage, elephants and horses had been kept ready to convey His Honor to the Durbar shamiana, erected in the Sub-division compound. His Honor however preferred to walk to it, accompanied by his personal staff and the gentlemen who had accompanied him, the distance being only a few hundred yards, being preceded by elephats and horses gorgeously caparisoned with gold cloth. He first visited the Charitable Dispensary and next walked and took his seat under the Durbar shamiana where he held a public reception at which the principal inhabitants were introduced to him by the Sub-Divisional officer and he cordially shook hands with every one of them, he afterwards visited the Sub-Divisional office and the Moonsiff's Court. He next crossed over to the east side of the river, where another triumphal arch had been erected and plantain trees planted on both sides of the road and here too were seen flying a profuse number of many coloured flags, a vast concourse of people had also assembled there to receive him, to whom he bowed as he passed through the road. He visited the Anglo-Vernacular School where received an address of welcome to which he suitably replied and made the students read passages from their books, thence he returned to the Steamer. At night the whole town on both sides of the river was illuminated on a grand scale. His Honor again landed at 7 P. M. and attended the nautches got up for his entertainment where he stayed for an hour, and after making some presents of money to the Nautch girls, he returned to the Steamer. Fire-works had also been got up by subscription. Jangipore in fact gave him a reception unsurpassed by many districts and His Honor and the suite expressed their great gratification with the manner in which they were received by the people of Jangipore. But alas a terrible accident entirely marred the effect of His Honor's visit to Jangipore. The fire-works had been gathered in one place and before they could be removed and arranged in their proper places, a bombshell is said to have accidently caught fire and burst and so communicated fire to the rest of the fire-works and there was a terrible explosion, which instantly killed 3 and very badly wounded some 20 others. As soon as the news of this unhappy accident reached the steamer His Honor at once sent Dr. Lethbridge, who was followed by the other gentlemen, on board the Rhotas, and medical relief was promptly administered. Next morning His Honor left Jangipore with sorrowing heart, leaving a medical officer to attend upon the burnt people and arrived in the city of Moorshedabad and immediately deputed another medical officer to Jangipore. We very much regret to learn that 6 other men have since died. Subscription has been opened for the benefit of the families of the dead and the wounded to which His Honor has subscribed Rs. 200, and the other gentlemen on board the Rhotas Rs. 210 making a total of Rs. 410 which it is expected will be considerably augment-

ed by local subscription. The sub-divisional officer has been directed to submit a full report touching this sad accident, which however has not yet been received.

On arrival at the city a salute of 15 guns was fired and the sons of His Highness the Newab Nazim and other members of the Nizamut family accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General and the Naib Dewan visited His Honor on board the Rhotas, and then came away, shortly afterwards His Honor landed and went to the Palace to return the visit of the Princes in the durbar hall of the Palace; thence His Honor went over to the Nizamat College and School, where he distributed prizes to the students of these institutions, he next, visited the Makarba and Immabara and found that his orders for the preservation of the tombs had been duly carried out, He afterwards visited the new Palace and lastly paid a formal visit to Her Highness Nawab Ralsoonnessa Begum, the mother of His Highness the Nawab Nazim. From her residence he again returned to the Palace, where he and his suite took luncheon and left Moorshedabad under another salute of 15 guns. He arrived at Berhampore at about 4 p. m. where a salute also greeted him, here too grand preparations had been made by the Moharanee Surnomoyee for His Honor's reception. He landed at the Ghat, constructed for the purpose, and at once drove to the residence of the Maharanee at Cossimbazar, he also visited the Jail and some other public offices. His Honor stayed at the mansion of the Maharani for some time, Rai Rajiblochun Rai Bahadur, the esteemed Dewan, doing all the honors of the occasion. The Maharani from behind the purda offered His Honor due welcome, who exchanged a few words with her. Next day at 1 p. m. he went over to the Berhampore College and there a most interesting scene took place. The principal inhabitants had mustered very strong to receive him. He was at once conducted to the grand Library hall of the College where he received a very influential deputation who presented him an excellent address of welcome printed on parchment in golden letters by the City Press. The deputation was headed by the following noblemen and gentlemen :

Nawab Sooja Ulmulk Asafadwaia.

Nawab Sayad Mahamad Zainul Abdin Khan Bahadoor Feroz Jung.—Representative of the House of His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal.

Coomar Doorganath Roy.—Representative of the house of Nund Coomer, Maharaja.

Roy Rajib Lochun Roy Bahadoor.—Represented Maharanee Surnomoye.

Roy Dhonpot Sing Bahadur	Representatives of the Oswal mercantile community.
Roy Meghraj Bahadur	
Roy Setabchand Lahar Bahadur	
Babu Golabchand Nowlakha	
Babu Bykunt nath Sen	Representatives of the bar.
,, Denonath Gangooly	
,, Shama Churn Bhotta	
,, Bejoykrishna Moitra	
,, Soshee Bhoosan Mukerjee	
,, Prankrishna Banerjee	Representatives of the local Hindu Community.
,, Ramdass Sen	
,, Koonjolal Bannerjee	
,, Srish chandra Basu	
,, Baikuntnath Nag	

Mounshee Mahamad Fazel Rubbee, Representative of the Mahomedan Community.

They were introduced to HisHonor one by oneby the Collector of Moorshedabad and His Honor cordially shook hands with every one of them. The address by desire of the deputation was read by Babu Bykunt Nath Sen, an alumnus of the Berhampore College, now the leading member of the local bar who read it with considerable warmth of feeling. We give the address below :

To THE HON'BLE SIR ASHLEY EDEN, K. C. S. I. C. I. E.,
Lieutenant Governor Of Bengal &c.,&c.

HON'BLE SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants and residents of Moosbedabad, beg leave to offer Your Honor our most respectful and cordial welcome, and express to you the great gratification which all classes of the community feel on this auspicious occasion.

Your Honor is not a stranger amongst us. More than five-and-twenty years ago, Your Honor held charge of an important Sub-Division of this District, and the deep sympathy and interest you showed at the time for the people, are still fresh in their memory.

Thus attached to the District of Moorshedabad, by the ties of your early career, its people have naturally watched with the greatest interest and pleasure your advancement in official life, and it afforded them no little satisfaction to see Your Honor elevated to the exalted office of the Governor of these vast provinces in recognition of Your Honor's brilliant talents, ripe experience, and unalloyed sympathy for the people. This is not the time to recount the merits of Your Honor's administration as the head of the Bengal Government ; we are well aware of the difficulties, financial and others, which have beset it from the commencement; but whatever may be the public verdict upon the many measures which have distinguished your administration, none can deny that your Honor has been actuated by the highest public motives, by a strict sense of justice, and by a sincere desire for the welfare of the millions of population committed to Your Honor's care.

Of all the blessings conferred by the British Government, none are more dearly prized by the people than those of education, and more particularly, of high education, We are, therefore, much gratified to find that great encouragement has been given to the cause of education during Your Honor's administration.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to Your Honor, on behalf of the inhabitants of this district, their high sense of gratitude for Your Honor's recent action in regard to the local College. This Institution was established in the year 1853 ; and the inhabitants came forward with liberal contributions for the erection of a suitable building for its accommodation. Under an efficient staff, both European and Native, the Institution flourished for a time and produced results the most gratifying. Owing, however, to a variety of adverse circumstances, to which it is now unnesary to refer, it begun gradually to decline, and eventually the B. A. Classes were abolished. The misfortune did not end here. Not long ago there was a fear of still further reduction of the status of this cherished Institution ; but the public mind has been calmed by Your Honor's gracious action in the matter, for which the community cannot sufficiently express their gratitude.

In pursuance of Your Honor's orders, a European Principal has been placed at the head of the College since June last ; and we fervently hope that he will infuse that vigour into the Institution which is essential for its very existence and introduce such reforms as will restore its efficiency and popularity, and thereby fully realise to the people the benefits of that inestimable boon which it has pleased Your Honor to confer upon the District, by your gracious resolution for the maintenance of the College.

Moorshedabad is a District of historical importance, with a large population and extensive trade. We need therefore hardly say, that at such a place a full College has a very wide scope for usefulness.

We, therefore, most earnestly pray that Your Honor may ere long be graciously pleased to restore the B. A. Classes on terms similar to those on which the B. A. Classes of the Krishnaghur College have been restored. Though at present the pecuniary condition of the District is unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to the recent failures of a large number of mercantile firms and unhealthy state of commerce, we are, however, not without hopes of being able, under better and more auspicious circumstances, to contribute our mite towards securing the blessings for which we so earnestly pray.

We desire to add that the threatened reduction of the status of the Berhampore College had filled us with alarm, that perhaps a reversal of the enlighten educational policy of Government enounciated in the Education Despatch of 1854, was contemplated. Your honor's just action, however, has not only dispelled that alarm, but has given us an assurance that no departure from the noble principles of the Education Charter of India, which has worked so beneficently in the advancement of the education of all classes of the community, will be permitted under your honor's Government.

In conclusion, we heartily wish Your honor health, peace, and long life. May God in his infinite Mercy long spare you to work for the advancement and well-being of the millions committed to Your Honor's care.

His Honor then rose and with considerable feeling replied to the following effect :

GENTLEMEN,—Accept my warmest aknowledgments for the words of welcome with which you have received me, and which have been incorporated in the Address which you have just read.

Some of my earliest and pleasantest recollections of official life are connected with this district, and it is always a sincere pleasure to me to re-visit the district and watch its growth and prosperity, and at the same time renew my acquaintance with many old friends.

It gives me very great pleasure to find that the action which I have recently taken with regard to the Berhampore College has been so fully and cordially appreciated by you. The question which I had to decide with respect to the maintenance of the College was this : On the one hand, purely departmental considerations of economy and efficiency pointed to the advisability of closing the small classes at Berhampore, and of applying the money thus saved to strengthening more successful colleges, elsewhere. On the other hand, I had to consider the history of the College during a period of 27 years, the pride of the inhabitants in its honourable associations and its successful past, their affection for it, and their manifest anxiety for its maintenance. In the work of Government considerations of this kind are too strong to be overlooked : and I am very glad that I was able to find the means of meeting your reasonable wishes without putting an undue strain upon the resources placed at my disposal for the purposes of higher education. Mr. Livingstone, the Principal, is an officer on whose industry, experience, and enthusiasm as a teacher much reliance can be placed ; and I trust that all who are interested in the College will co-operate heartily with him in his efforts to place it in a position which will justify still more completely the action which I have taken.

You have expressed a wish for the restoration of the B. A. classes to the College. In reference to that request, I must remind you of what you know to be the established policy of Government in questions of this kind. Colleges teaching the full course for the B. A. degree are established only in those places in which there is a large supply of students passing the First Arts Examination, and unable to join any other College without great inconvenience. The number must be so large as to justify Government in incurring the great expense which is necessarily involved in the maintenance of a first grade College, at however cheap a rate its professors may be appointed. It can hardly be said that these conditions exist, or are likely to exist for many years to come, in the district of Moorshedabad. Indeed, having regard to the unhealthiness of the district, it is improbable that anything Government could do would make Berhampore a favorite residence with students, so long as equal educational advantages can be obtained elsewhere. At the same time, if the residents of the district should voluntarily come forward, and show the strength of their desire for the restoration of the College to its former status, by subscribing money for the creation of an Endowment Fund large enough to provide for the chief part of the expenditure which the proposal would involve, you may be sure that so practical an expression of their feelings and wishes would receive full consideration at my hands. I might refer you to the parallel case of the Rajshahye College, which is chiefly maintained by a local income consisting of Rs. 11,000 a year from endowments, together with the college fees, and which needs comparatively small assistance from Government. To liberality manifested on such a scale, Government could hardly turn a deaf ear, and the College has been equipped with a full staff of professors teaching to the standard of the B. A. degree. If the people of this district are similarly in earnest, and will show that they are in earnest in the only way that Government can practically recognise, that is by subscribing large sums of money for the purpose of bringing University education home to their own doors, Government, I may safely say, will gladly co-operate with them in furthering their praiseworthy desires. But you will see that the associations of the old College, and the affections which you naturally feel for it, do not by themselves furnish Government with sufficient grounds for doing more than it has already done. Education of the highest class, in places in which there is no imperious demand for it, is a luxury, and, like other luxuries, must be paid for. No doubt in one respect the interests of the College would be forwarded by the establishment and maintenance of friendly and cordial relations with the schools of the district and neighbourhood, which should naturally act as feeders to the College. I am glad to find that this subject has been taken up by the Principal in a very commendable spirit.

The building in which we are now standing is a lasting and honourable memorial of the munificence and public spirit of the residents of Moorshedabad. I am reminded that its foundation-stone was laid in 1863 by one of my predecessors in this Government, whose loss we have all recently deplored. From my long friendship and close personal intercourse with Sir Cecil Beadon, I knew him to have been a sincere and warm-hearted advocate of the extension of high education in Bengal, and there were few acts of his administration on which he could look back with more unalloyed satisfaction than those which were the fruits of his educational policy. In the present day, that policy has taken a new departure, not inconsistent with, but supplementary to, the lines which Sir Cecil Beadon mainly followed, and the elementary education of the masses has assumed new prominence and claims liberal support. At the same time, the interests of high education still demand, in as great a degree as ever, the fostering care of Government ; and I therefore *fully* and cordially share your hope that, under its new conditions, the efficiency and popularity of the Berhampore College may be restored. To quote Sir Cecil Beadon's words on the occasion to which I have just referred, I trust that the students of the Berhampore College may become "*regenerators of their country*, and useful members of society in every walk of life."

Once more I thank you for your kind words of welcome.

The address being read was enclosed in a case of gold cloth and handed to His Honor who then invited remarks, when Babu Denonath Gangooly, another leading pleader, who is the very life of the movement for the resuscitation of the Berhampore College, in a short speech disabused His Honor's mind about the climate of Berhampore being an obstacle in the way of the success of the College. The climate, he said, was now as good as that of Krishnagore and Hooghly, but there were other causes which have operated to bring about the downfall of the College and expressed a hope that the new English Principal, who has already commenced his work with an earnestness and zeal, will infuse new life in the management of the institution and restore its former popularity. The impression made on the public mind was that as soon as the inhabitants would form an endowment His Honor would be too glad to restore the B. A. and M. A. classes. Towards evening His Honor invited the principal inhabitants and public officers, Europeans and natives, to an evening party on board the Rhotas where His Honor's well known affability and suavity of manners and the perfect freedom with which he conversed with the native gentlemen invited made a deep impression on their minds. We are glad to notice that His Honor's tour this year has proved eminently successful; wherever he has gone he has done some good work and has thus won golden opinions of all classes of the people."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the capital on Monday last. He landed at Chandpal Ghat where he was received by the principal metropolitan officials and a large number of native gentlemen. His Honor looked far from well, and so after shaking hands with the gentlemen present at once drove to Belvedere. Since then he has been suffering much from cold and sore throat, and has therefore been unable to see any visitors. The exposure to rain at Patna, Arrah, Gya and Berhampore has evidently brought on this illness, but we are glad to learn that His Honor is now much better. Owing to the indisposition of the Lieutenant-Governor the Bengal Council has been adjourned to Wednesday next. His Honor we believe leaves Calcutta for Darjeeling on the 14th instant.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, Chief Commissioner, Assam, paid a flying visit to Calcutta last week for three days in order to consult with Sir Ashley Eden about the amendment of the Assam Immigration Bill. He left for Dhubri on Saturday last.

WE HEAR that on Mr. Rivers Thompson's return to India in December next Mr. Aitchison, now officiating for him as Member of the Governor-General's Council, will take furlough for one year, and that Mr. Bernard will continue to act as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. It is believed that Mr. Elliot, the Secretary to the Famine Commission, will act as Home Secretary.

LAST SATURDAY the tenders for the Calcutta Municipal Loan of Rs. 250,000 were opened by the Special Sub-Committee. The total amount of the tenders was Rs. 15,55,500. The following tenders were accepted :

		Rs.		Rs.	As.
Babu Prosaddas Boral	...	5,000	@	102	12
,, Mirtunjoy Mullick	...	8,000	,,	102	12
Bank of Bengal	...	2,37,000	,,	102	9
Total Rs.		2,50,000			

WE ACKNOWLEDGE in another column Student's Modern Geography in Bengali by Babu Sasibhusun Chatterjea, which is illustrated with plates, diagrams and maps. The author

has evidently taken great pains in compiling the book. He has given the latest facts regarding discoveries of new places, political changes, and redistribution of territories under new treaties. For instance all the geographical changes under the Treaty of Berlin in European Turkey are noted in this work. This compilation will make an excellent text-book in our schools.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Sir Louis Jackson, contradicting certain statements contained in an article published in this paper on the eve of his departure from India :

2, ELM PARK GARDENS, S. W.
London, 13th August 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—A friend of mine has sent me a copy of an article from your paper of 21st June last, of which I am the subject, and which I had not seen before my departure from India.

This article contains certain statements of fact (with which alone I concern myself,) so absolutely untrue or incorrect that I think it right to give them a public denial.

It is said, 1st, that Mr. Jackson first came to public notice, though not to his credit as Joint-Magistrate in charge of Serampore-committed an illegality towards the Gossains of that town—was "hauled up" before the Supreme Court and made to pay damages.

This is a gross misrepresentation. Mr. Jackson committed no illegality whatever and was not called upon to pay any damages. He was under the necessity in the course of his duty to take steps for the enforcement of the Municipal Act, introduced into Serampore by order of the Government and resisted by the Gossains and other wealthy inhabitants, and the three actions brought against Mr. Jackson, which were defended by the Government, were really brought for the purpose of trying the legality of applying the Act to such a town as Serampore. Mr. Jackson consequently had no personal interest in the litigation.

2nd. An obscure allusion is made to the purchase by me of "the Rampore Bauliah house of the Rajah of Dighaputia."

Now, I bought no house from the Raja of Dighaputia either directly or indirectly, and if the allusion is meant to convey a suggestion that the Raja ever had a house for residence at that station it is misleading.

The house in question was built by the late Raja at some time before 1850 at the request, and according to the design of Mr. A. T. Swinton. When I went to the station in 1855, it was in the occupation of Mr. Gouldsbury, who vacated a couple of years later.

I offered myself as tenant, and about then the Raja sold the house to Mr. Bashford of Surdah, from whom I bought it a little later—but there was no sort of connection between the two sales. What "history" has reached you I cannot tell.

3rd. It is imputed to me that on the elevation of Dwarkanath Mitter to the bench, I treated him with "gruffness" but altered my demeanour on discovering that Sir Barnes Peacock was his friend.

Now, the fact is that on the death of Justice Sambhoonath Pundit I was among those who first and most energetically advocated the claims of Dwarkanath Mitter to the vacant seat, and I do not hesitate to say that I contributed not a little to his appointment.

That being so I certainly received him with no gruffness, but it happened that some time after he became a member of the Court, a question came on for discussion before the Judges in Chambers, on which Dwarkanath and I held opposite opinions. He took offence at some observations of mine, made during the debate, and replied in a manner which I considered improper, considering how much I was his senior—and I determined to have no intercourse with him (other than official) until he apologized. After some time he did apologize, giving me to understand that he would have done so earlier, but that he felt an awkwardness as to the manner of approaching the subject. From that time to the last day on which I saw him before his death our intercourse was marked by unbroken cordiality.

I trust you will have the goodness to give the same publicity to this letter as you gave to the article above-mentioned.

Your Obedient Servant,
LOUIS JACKSON.

ONE OF the last acts of Lord Lytton was perhaps his recommendation of Mr. Louis Jackson, late a Judge of the Bengal High Court, to a knighthood. Mr. Jackson was an ardent admirer of Lord Lytton, and shortly before his departure from this country gave expression to his feeling of admiration. He has not gone unrewarded. It will, however, be a bad day for the country, if our judges aspire to political honors.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 4th September, 1880.

Our export market has during the past week experienced further improvement and a pretty fair amount of business was done whilst the import continued to be depressed and transactions were confined to an insignificant extent. Piece-goods —the absence of demand continued to prevail throughout the week, towards the latter end there were messages from Delhi and Cawnpore of rains having fallen, but they were so scanty that apprehension of future distress has not been removed and unless there were heavy down pours in time to save the crops, things might turn from bad to worse. Yarns—both imports and local manufactures have found no demand, prices still drooping.

Exports—11453 chests of tea were offered at the public sale held on the 2nd Instant and all found buyers. The demand was good and prices were half-anna per lb better. Jute market continued active but prices have somewhat been easier owing to larger supplies.

For low to Good.—3-11 @ 4-15 per B. Md.

Oil seeds.—In Linseed there has been a fair amount of business done at the following rates :

3 to 4 per cent. 4-7 @ 4-8
5 per cent. 4-2 @ 4-4

Poppy seed.—It has been in better enquiry. 4 per cent. 4-15 @ 5.

Wheat.—This market had rather been inactive and transactions were confined to Dooden sorts at 2-8@2-8-6.

In Rape-seed,—Brown, there was fair business done at 3-2 to 3-5

MONETARY.

There has been no change in this market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This market has been less active and prices at the close of the week had an upward tendency.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

There have been transactions in Press, Jute, Cotton and I. G. S. N. Co's Shares. The first three found buyers at advanced rates whilst the latter at a decline.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Syud Faizuddeen Hossain, Mymensingh	5	0	0
J. Anderson Esq., C. S. Bancoorah	13	4	0
Raja Greendarchunder Roy, Seorapooly	20	0	0
Hon'ble Vishvanath Narayan Mundlick C.S.I. Bombay	15	8	0
Mir Mahboobjan, Jogodishpore	3	5	0
Serampore Public, Library	10	0	0
Kumar Bunwari Ananda Bahadoor Bunwaribad	13	0	0
Newab Mir Mohamud Ali Khan, Bahadoor, Puddumdee	20	0	0
Vice-Chairman District Road Cess Committee, Burdwan	7	8	0
Moonshee Syud Haji, Hossain, Jhansi	6	0	0
D. A. Suringhy Esq., Balasore	4	6	0
P. Vencata Raw, Esq., Chickmagaloor	12	4	0
Moulvi Dabirooddeen Ahmed, Bagdogra	6	10	0
Serdar Mul Singh, Rupur	6	10	0
Hooghly Public Library	13	4	0
Baboo Chaudmohun Moitra, Hizlabut	13	4	0
,, Soseevooson Mookerji, Ampta	13	4	0
,, Hurrychurn Ghose, Kalicapore	15	0	0
,, Bepinbehary Mookerji, Manickgunge	13	4	0
,, Soorjokant Roy, Narrail	3	4	0
,, Kristodas Chowdry, Patna	3	4	0
,, Narayanchunder Chatterji, Neemuch	2	8	0
,, Annodapersad Ghose, Dera Ismail-Khan	13	4	0
,, Omritonath Ghose, Moida	5	0	0
,, Brojomohun Pal, Chundernagore	6	0	0
,, Sarodapersad Gan, Hurripore Beerbhoom	7	10	0
,, Bhogobuttychurn Ghose, Rungpore	3	4	0
,, Robinlal Mookerji,	3	5	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 1, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. F. Mathews, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is allowed furlough for one year two months and three days, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Koomar Rameshwara Sing, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is transferred to Durbhunga.

M. C. J. S. Faulder, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is transferred to Chumparun.

Mr. B. De, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is transferred to Shahabad, and is appointed to have charge of the Sasseram Division of that district.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furreedpore, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Behar division of that district.

Mr. H. Holmwood, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Sarun.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sewan Division of the Sarun district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands required for public purposes in that district.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on Settlement duty, Noabad Talooks, Chittagong, is appointed to have charge of the Settlement Office of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Gupta is vested with the power of hearing appeals from orders passed by the Sub-Deputy Collector, to transfer cases to subordinate files, and to conduct settlement of Noabad and lakhiraj lands.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr, R. L. Mangles, V. C. Commissioner of the Presidency Division an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. J. T. Babonau, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gyebanda, Rungpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Probhat Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore is appointed to have charge of the Gyebanda Division of that district.

Mr. E. V Westmacott, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Noakholly, is appointed to act, until further orders. in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 9th instant, *vice* Mr. E. V. Westmacott.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 11th instant *vice* Mr. F. Wyer.

Advertisements.

IN THE PRESS.

Notes on Green's Prose Readings from English History. Part III. By Bholanath Paul, M. A., Headmaster, Hindoo School. Price to Subscribers, Re. 1-8, to non-subscribers, Rs. 2 ; postage 2 annas. Subscriptions will be received by D. N. Ghosh, Central Library, and by I. C. Banerjee, Canning Library, to 31st October next. Permission has been received from Mr. Green and Messrs. Macmillan & Co. to publish the forthcoming volume of notes on the book in question.

THE INDIAN STUDENTS' COMPANION TO ALGEBRA.

Being a Collection of the Entrance and Matriculation Examination Papers in Algebra of the Indian Universities &c. with answers. Price with postage 11½ ans. To be had of D. N. Ghosh, Central Library 57 College Street, Calcutta.

Probate of the last Will and Testament of Tariney Churn Banerjee late of Hidaram Banerjee's Lane in the Town of Calcutta a Hindoo Zemindar and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, deceased having been on the Third day of May last granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Sreemutty Nobeenkally Debee, Dwarkanath Mokerjee and Ambica Churn Bannerjee all of No. 3 Hidaram Bannerjee's Lane in Calcutta aforesaid, all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known to the said Executrix and Executors and those indebted thereto are requested to pay their respective debts to them without delay.

Calcutta 5 Old Post Office Street } MOOKERJI & DEB
3rd September 1880. } *Attorneys.*

NOTICE.

Wanted a Manager for the estate of Babu Cally Kissen Tagore with Head-quarters at Calcutta. Salary Rs. 500 a month, rising to Rs. 700, by an increment of Rs. 50 after every year's good service. None need apply who has not a thorough knowledge of Zemindari management, and laws of the country as well as of English and Bengali. Retired Deputy Collectors and Sub-Judges of active habits will be preferred. Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th October 1880.

No. 31 Pepulputty Road } DOORGAMOHAN DAS
Bhobanipur, Calcutta. } *Vakil, High Court.*

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

The following Resolutions passed at the adjourned Special General Meeting of the Subscribers held on the 17th July 1880, is published for general information.

"That an additional grant of Rs. 100 for payment to the auditors of the Accounts of 1878-79 be sanctioned.

"That the other supplementary grants viz. Rs. 70 under Medical Fees, Rs. 100 under Printing charges and Rs. 45 under miscellaneous charges, Rs. 30 for Stamps and Rs. 15 for contingencies, making the total supplementary grant for 1880-81 Rs. 315 as proposed by the Directors, be sanctioned."

Preonath Dutt } RAMSHUNKER SEN
Secretary } *Chairman.*

BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The next Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 10th September 1880 at 5 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

I. To receive the Annual Report and Accounts of 1879.

II. Election of Office-bearers and Council.

III. Annual Address to be delivered by the Hon'ble A. Wilson, President of the Association.

The Public are invited to attend.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Two pieces of land divided by a road, measuring more or less 2 *Biggas*, situate on the River bank, Chundernagore, suitable for construction of ghat with temple or dwelling house, at present tenanted.

Apply to Printer.

PORT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870 Act V. (B. C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV. (B. C.) of 1880, issue of Rs. 5,00,000, 4½ per cent. debentures having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for five lakhs of rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 12 of Act IV. of 1880 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 1st day of October 1880, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards, payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before 3 o'clock P. M. of Friday the seventeenth day of September, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless same tenders is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debentures can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

G. H. SIMMONS.
Secy. to the Port Commissioners.

August 27, 1880.

Form of Tender.

PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880.

To—The Secretary, Port Commissioner.

I BEG to apply for debentures of Rs. each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated August 27, 1880, and I send herewith a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the first of October 1880.

Yours &c.,

WANTED.

A Sub-overseer for the Deogon Estate, Sub-Division Palamow, District Lohardugga for about 2 years. Salary Rs. 50 per month including travelling allowance. None need apply who has not practical experience in Building and Road Works.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

Daltongunge
The 21st August 1880.

SOSESHIKER BANERJI,
Manager, Deogon Estate under the Court of Wards.

WANTED a Surveyor and Leveller experienced in works for the District Road Cess Committee of Pubna, for three months only, salary Rs. 70, including allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 15th September by the undersigned.

Pubna
Dated the 26th August, 1880.

B. M. CHUCKERBUTTY,
District Engineer of Pubna.

WANTED.

A suitable appointment by an M. A. in Physical, Science of two years' experience in teaching. The best testimonials and references can be given.

Apply to R. care of the Printer.

PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

By Krishnachunder Roy. Hare School. Parts I. to VII ready, price with postage Rs. 2 as. 8. No new subscribers to be admitted after the issue of Part VIII.

Notice.

Tenders are invited for the execution of the following works in the Purneah District Road Cess Department during the ensuing season commencing 1st October 1880.

Concessions as to security will be made to respectable and known persons or firms, whose tenders may be accepted.

Tenders must be in P. W. D. Form No. 7 M.

ALLOTMENTS.

Road No. 2. Earthwork...			Rs.	2000
Road No. 3. Earthwork...	Rs.	3000		
Timber Bridging...	,,	4080		
Masonry and Timber Bridging ...	,,	1506	,,	8586
Road No. 4. Earthwork...	,,	2131		
Timber Bridging...	,,	18,809		
Masonry Bridging ...	,,	852		
Masonry and Timber Bridging ...	,,	1872	,,	23,664
Road No. 5. Timber Bridging ...	,,	6720		
Earthwork ...	,,	1540		
Masonry and Timber Bridging ...	,,	5198		
Masonry Bridging...	,,	374	,,	13,832
Road Na. 13. Earthwork	,,	3000		
Masonry Bridging...	,,	4760	,,	7760
Petty Repairs on 33 Roads			,,	6338
Miscellaneous Works			,,	2095

Work to be commenced by the 15th October date of completion will be fixed at time of accepting tenders.

Earnest money according to Form 7 M to be forwarded with each tender.

Further particulars can be obtained at the District Engineer's Office, Purneah.

Tenders will be received by the District Engineer up to 15th September 1880.

RUSSICKLAL SIRCA'S *Complete Key* to the English Entrance Course of the Calcutta University *for* 1881 is in the Press, and will shortly be out. The 30th August 1880 No. 21, Chassadhobapara Lane Cossepore, via Barranagore Post Office.

NOTICE.

"STRAY THOUGHTS ON SPIRITUALISM"

BY P. C. MITTRA.

Price 6 As. Postage 6 pie. To be had at 20, Nimtalah Street,

"Calcutta Book Depot."

The following Books to be had for cash only.

Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law.....	Rs.	3	0
Notes on the Indian Penal Code.....	,,	1	2
Secrets of Success at the Bar.....	,,	1	0
Secrets of Success at Business, 2nd Edition..	,,	0	10
Civil Code Manual by Dr. Cranenburgh.....	,,	8	0

Apply to— RYE MOHUN SEN & COUSINS,
134, Shedeshur Chunder's Lane, Champatolla, Calcutta.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

		Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles...	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,,	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	,,	3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	,,	5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

Per "S. S. DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH."

Homœopathic Medicines, Phials, Corks, Pocket filters, clinical thermometers, other requisities &c. &c.

TO BE HAD AT

Datta's Laboratory. HOMŒOPATHIC

No. 312, Chitpore Road ; Battalah, Calcutta.

TERMS-EASY ; Cash.

B. K. DATTA,
Proprietor.

NEPAUL SAUL TIMBERS.

For Sale.

A large number of Saul Timbers from 3 to 6 feet in girth and 26 to 28 feet in length are now lying for sale at our Depot at Nawabgunge on the river Mohanunda near Dingraghat (Purneah) more are on the way and will arrive at the Depot at the end of the rainy season. Purchasers can have them either at Maldah or Chapgh aty mohanah by previously arranging with the undersigned.

For terms and particulars apply to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roya and Lutchmikant Upadhaya.

Nawabgunge
Dingraghat (Purneah)

Or to Baboo Bonomali Roy, care of Baboo Hari Das Prodhan, Darjeeling.

THE BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

Capital 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10. each, payable one rupee per share on application, one rupee on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share, each call being subject to three month's notice.

The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates :—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months' ; 6% on six months' ; 7½% on 12 months' and 9% on two years'. Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary.

No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.				
15	×	10	×	8½	...	...	Rs.	47
18	,,	12	,,	11	...	..	,,	55
20	,,	14	,,	12	...	...	,,	60
22	,,	16	,,	14	..	...	,,	65
24	,,	18	,,	15	...	...	,,	75
26	,,	19	,,	17	...	...	,,	80
28	,,	20	,,	18	...	...	,,	85
30	,,	21	,,	20	...	...	,,	90
32	,,	22	,,	21	...	..	,,	105
34	,,	23	,,	23	...	...	,,	115
36	,,	24	,,	24	...	...	,,	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15	18	20,	22	24	26,	28	30	32,	34	36 inch.
Rs.	15			19			23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15,	18,	20,	22.	24,	26 inch.
Rs. 1,000,	2,000,	3,000,	5,000,	7,000,	10,000

28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch.
Rs. 12,000,	16,000,	19,000,	24,000,	28,000

If put in loosely or packed, they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Disconnt for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON CO.,
9, *Esplanade Row, Calcutta.*

AMRITARASA.

☞ *PRICE REDUCED.*

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of *Rs. 500.* This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been *fully* observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal. Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD OR SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . .. . Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs, 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1½ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, .. 1¾ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

PROSPECTUS.

INDO-ARYANS:

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Mediæval History.

BY

RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

The undersigned propose to bring out, under the above title, a selection from the published Essays of Dr. R. Mittra. The essays selected are the following, *viz*:—

1. Origin of Indian Architecture. 2. Principles of Hindu Temple Architecture. 3. Dress and Ornaments in Ancient India. 4. Domestic Furniture and Vehicles in Ancient India. 5. Beef in Ancient India. 6. Spirituous Drinks in Ancient India. 7. A Pic-Nic in Ancient India. 8. An Imperial Festival in Ancient India. 9. Human Sacrifices in Ancient India. 10. Funeral Ceremony in Ancient India. 11. On the Supposed Identity of the Greeks with the Yavanas of the Sanskrit Writers. 12. On the Pala and the Sena Dynasties of Bengal. 13. Bhoja Raja of Dhar and his Homonyms. 14. On the Identification of the Rishya of the Vedic Writers. 15. Vestiges of the Kings of Gwalior. 16. On the later Kings of Kanouj. 17. On the Origin of the Hindvi Language. 18. On the Early Life of Asoka. 19. The Horse in Ancient India. 20. The Primitive Aryans.

The book will be printed with new types, on excellent paper, and will comprise about a thousand pages, bound in two volumes, demy 8vo. Price to Subscribers Rs. 16 The work will be proceeded with as soon as 250 Subscribers are registered; and it will be ready for delivery early in the Cold Season.

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Calcutta, April 1880. }

Notice.

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MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

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Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co's
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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

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Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA,

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Speciality White Coats Rs. 7-8.
,, Black Coats Rs. 6-8.
,, White Suits Rs. 11-8.
,, Black Suits Rs, 10-8.

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CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the currentQuinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Held at Edinburgh, on Friday, 2nd April, 1880.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business of the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December 1879.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1,084 Policies assuring £922,044, the new Premiums on which amount to £30,410-17-1.

For the year 1879 the Income of the Life Department from Premiums and interest amounted to £448,696-4-7.

The Claims which arose during the year, including 17 Endowments, were 265 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £279,054-2-0, after deducting re-assurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,989,885-11-4, being an increase of £137,319-0-1 over the amount on 31st December 1878. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and by Act of Parliament is set aside to meet the claims under this Department of the Company's business.

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